

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2460.

TROUBLES OF THE SUBLIME PORTE MULTIPLYING

**Bulgaria Will Invade Turkey When
the Macedonian Uprising
Comes to Pass.**

**Sultan Denies That He Is Mobilizing the Army.
Italy Takes a Hand in the Row by a
Demand for Indemnity.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Turkey's troubles multiply.

The Porte denies the mobilization of troops.

Bulgaria will invade the Ottoman territory when Macedonia revolts.

Italy demands damages for Italians who have been maltreated by the Turks.

Afternoon Cablegrams of the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, in a vigorous address in the Senate today in support of the Rawlins resolution, asking the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with a copy of all information concerning the murder of Father Augustine in the Philippines, arraigned the American army. He declared that many army officers guilty of grave crimes during the Philippine war had been whitewashed and that no punishment had been made for the atrocities committed.

Father Augustine was an important leader of the insurrectionary body in the island of Panay, acting as treasurer and collector of funds for the revolutionists. He was arrested and delivered as a prisoner to Captain Brownell, an officer of Volunteers. Captain Brownell is alleged to have applied the "water-cure" to the reverend father in order to make him divulge information concerning the rebels. The priest refused to give any information and under the torture of the "water cure" died. Captain Brownell did not report the death of his prisoner to his superior officers. The Anti-Imperialist Committee of Boston has been responsible in bringing the matter to the attention of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—Minister Bowen approves the British protocol for settling the Venezuelan affair, but the German proposal is not satisfactory and has been referred back to Berlin. There is very marked difference between the British and German drafts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The Court of Appeals handed down a decision today sustaining the Territorial contentions in the Hawaii Income Tax case. Judge Estee's ruling on the points on which the matter was brought before the court is upheld.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The San Francisco Board of Health has issued a statement declaring that there has been no plague in the city for sixty days.

MONEY UNABLE TO SAVE CRUEL MURDERER YOUNG



MURDERER YOUNG.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The jury trying William Hopper Young for the murder of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer has returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. Young was sentenced to life imprisonment. The Young case has been one of the most sensational trials ever held in this city. His father, a prominent Mormon, has believed in his son's innocence, and supplied the ablest counsel for his defense.

William Hooper Young is a grandson of Brigham Young. His crime was one of the most sensational committed in New York in many years. Young cruelly murdered Mrs. Anna Neilson Pulitzer in his father's apartments at a time when the latter was absent in Europe. Her body was horribly mutilated and wrapping it in a suit of his clothes he packed it in a trunk and later deposited the trunk and its gruesome contents in the Morris canal. John T. Young, his father, would not believe in his son's guilt, although son and father had been estranged for years and the father did not know that his son was occupying his apartments during his own absence in Europe. The father has spent a mint of money in William Young's defense. The murderer was not a member of the Mormon church. His father stated immediately after the crime was committed: "We have been estranged for fifteen years. I helped him frequently through my other son, but have not seen him owing to his waywardness and vicious habits, to which his failings are due."



The Sultan of Turkey, who is being hard pressed by Russia and Austria and now denies that he has been mobilizing his army preparatory to war.

HILO'S BORGIA IS FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

**Mrs. Andrews Gets a First Degree Verdict
Against Her for the Murder of
Her Husband.**

(Wireless Telegram to the Advertiser.)

HILO, Feb. 9.—Mrs. Andrews was convicted today of manslaughter in the first degree. The jury was out three hours.

HERALD.

Mrs. Andrews poisoned her husband, Captain Robert Andrews, early in November. The crime was the result of domestic trouble that had torn the Andrews' household for some time. The night before the tragedy Mr. Andrews and his wife had violent scenes. Mrs. Andrews was beside herself with rage and procuring a revolver she hunted up Andrews in the Waiakea saloon. A policeman was called and the revolver taken from her and given to Mr. Andrews who locked it in his safe. Mr. Andrews did not sleep at home that night and when he came home for breakfast his wife was in an unusually angry and jealous mood. When the Japanese woman was serving the breakfast, Mrs. Andrews called her back to the kitchen. She obeyed, taking with her a cup of coffee. Mrs. Andrews put something in the cup and it was taken back to the table. Mr. Andrews noticed a peculiar taste and suspected that his wife had tried to poison him, having words with her on the subject. Finishing his meal before 6 o'clock Mr. Andrews went to his work superintending the discharge of the St. Katherine's cargo. He soon felt the effects of the deadly poison and in spite of the first pains and spasms, managed to reach the hospital and summon medical aid. Before the doctors arrived the fatal spasms had set in, resulting in his speedy death.

HAWAII'S ESCAPED CONVICTS RECAPTURED BY THE POLICE

(Wireless Telegram to Advertiser.)

HILO, Feb. 9.—Rotez and Torres, escaped prisoners, have been captured by the police.

HERALD.

This dispatch undoubtedly refers to Francisco Lopez, Hawaii's Tracy, and his companion, who have been terrifying laborers on Hawaii for the past two weeks. Lopez broke jail for the fourth time over two weeks ago. He was reported to be well armed and statements were made by a Porto Rican, whom he is alleged to have held up and slashed with a cane knife, that he would give the police a big fight before recapture.

OUTBREAK OF WAR AMONG CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES

**Honduras, Salvador and Guatemala
Turn to the Last Resort
of Nations.**

**The Causes of the Trouble Are Obscure---The
Warring Republics Can Recruit a Con-
siderable Force of Fighting Men.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail states that war has been declared between Guatemala and Salvador and Honduras.

Honduras and Salvador have been undergoing small revolutions during the past few weeks. The new president of Honduras had to organize a revolution in order to gain his office from the last incumbent.

There has been trouble between the republics since the Republica Major de Central America, which comprised Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua, broke up in 1898.

A dispatch from Panama on Jan. 20 stated that Generals Louisa Varino and Manuel Rivas had organized a force on the frontier of Guatemala and had started a revolution in Salvador but just what connection this has with the present outbreak of hostilities is not stated in the cable message.

The President-Dictator of Salvador, General Thomas Reglado, left his capital early in January with a strong force to put down this row.

Salvador and Guatemala combined can put an effective force of about 60,000 men in the field, while Honduras has a regular army of less than 1,000 men and less than 30,000 men in her militia.

Castro Routs the Rebels.

CARACAS, Feb. 9.—Two thousand government troops marched against the revolutionists today and captured their stronghold of Guatara, routing the rebels, killing and wounding many and taking some hundreds of prisoners. President Castro is now master of the situation.

Sharp Fight in Philippines.

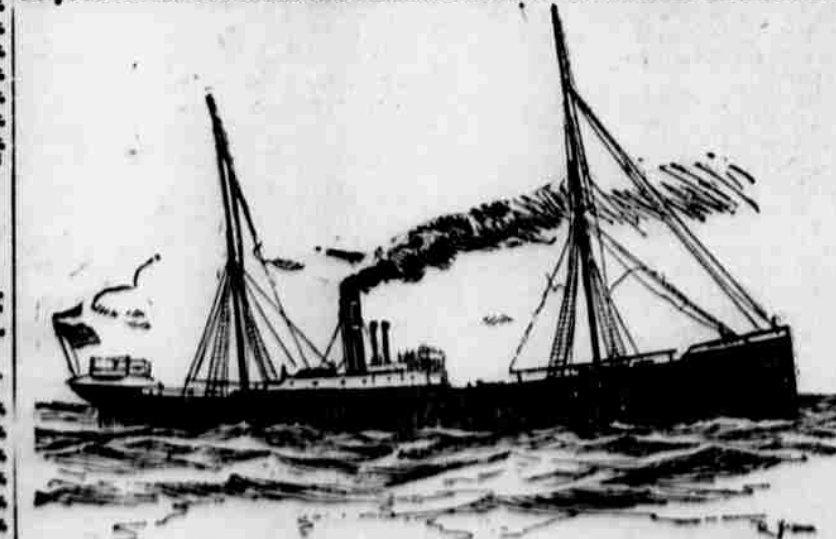
MANILA, Feb. 9.—In a severe engagement today an hundred Philippine constabulary defeated two hundred insurgents near Maraguina. Inspector Harris, one private and fifteen insurgents were killed.

Philippine Extradition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The President has signed the Philippine extradition bill.

STR. ENTERPRISE IN COLLISION WITH SCHOONER FRED J. WOODS

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The steamer Enterprise struck the schooner Fred J. Woods in the harbor today and the latter sustained considerable damage. The sailing of the Woods will be delayed until repairs can be effected.



THE ENTERPRISE.

Both of these vessels are well known in Honolulu. The Fred J. Woods put into Honolulu with her captain murdered last year and his murderer, Tanbara, is now in Oahu prison. The Enterprise has been running very successfully as an oil burner between San Francisco and Hilo.

DOLE AND COOPER DIFFER Secretary's Story of Wright's Escape.

Hon. H. E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory, says that E. P. Dole, late Attorney-General, is incorrect in his statement of the facts leading up to the escape of Treasurer W. H. Wright. The report made by the late Attorney-General to Governor Dole is characterized by the Secretary of the Territory to be wrong in many particulars.

"I have read the statement made by Mr. Dole in regard to Treasurer Wright's escape," said Mr. Cooper yesterday in a dictated interview, "and as it appears to be one of the purposes of the report to lodge the responsibility for Mr. Wright's escape upon my shoulders, and as it contains many statements which are incorrect, I feel that in justice to myself I should make a statement of the facts in the case."

"Early on the morning of the 23rd day of September, I received the first intimation that matters were wrong in the Treasury Department. I went over to the Hawaiian Hotel where I had been subpoenaed to appear before the Senatorial Commission, and there met Mr. Dole, the Attorney-General, before he had left the hotel for his office, and told him of my information in connection with the Treasury.

"I did not go to the luncheon in company with Mr. Dole, as Mr. Wright, together with Mr. J. A. Magoon and Mr. W. O. Smith called at my office about noon on the 23rd day of September, and I was detained there with them until some time after one o'clock. I walked from the Capitol Building to the Hotel in company with Mr. W. O. Smith. When I arrived at the luncheon the Attorney-General was already in his seat at the table. Immediately upon the conclusion of lunch I informed the Attorney-General of Mr. Wright's confession. I did not tell Mr. Dole that Mr. Wright had made an appointment with me for the next morning at nine o'clock or that I had given him to understand that no criminal proceeding would be brought against him in the meantime. The appointment with Treasurer Wright for the meeting of the morning of the 24th day of September was made on the occasion of Mr. Wright's second call at my office, which was somewhere between 3:30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 23rd.

"I never at any time made a statement to the Attorney-General that any promise had been made Mr. Wright that no criminal proceedings would be brought against him. The reply the Attorney-General made when I informed him of the defalcation was that 'that was bad but he had troubles of his own worse than that.'

"I consider that I had done my duty when I kept the Attorney-General informed of the facts in the case immediately upon their coming to my knowledge and this was done in every instance."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—Striking miners have accepted a 14 per cent increase.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The Littlefield Anti-Trust Bill providing for publicity in the affairs of all large corporations was passed by the House today.

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 7.—Filipino laborers have registered a protest against the immigration of Chinese to the Philippines. They threaten violence if the laws against Chinese are repealed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Congressman Patterson has introduced an amendment to the Philippine Currency Bill providing for the appointment of an international commission to devise an exchange ratio for gold and silver.

DRESDEN, Germany, Feb. 7.—The separation of Giron and Princess Louise of Saxony does not affect the divorce proceedings brought by the Crown Prince. Princess Louise will not be allowed to return home to see her children.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The Sultan of Turkey is preparing to oppose the powers in their demand for reforms in Macedonia. He has ordered Edhem Pasha to mobilize a large portion of the army. The Sultan has recently procured arms from Germany and will muster 20,000 men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The question of preference in the payment of claimants against Venezuela will probably be submitted to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. The Powers show a disinclination to resort to The Hague. Other matters will probably be left to representatives of the Allies and Minister Bowen for settlement. Bowen is hopeful of the outlook. The protocol is being prepared.

Liquor Dealer in Trouble.

HILO, Feb. 6.—Gassaburo the proprietor of a wholesale liquor house here was arrested for failure to cancel revenue stamps as required by law. He was held to await the action of grand jury, and is out on bail.

All four of the Japanese charged with illicit distilling pleaded guilty before Judge Haines. They were sentenced to Oahu Prison for from one to four months, and fined each \$100 besides the penalty of \$500 in each case.

ANARCHIST RUBINI TELLS OF PLOT TO KILL THREE KINGS

Assassin Now on Trial for Attempt at Life of King Leopold of Belgium Says Edward VII and Alfonso Were Also Doomed.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6.—At the trial of Rubino, the anarchist who attempted the assassination of King Leopold, he testified that he had planned to kill the kings of Italy, Great Britain and Belgium.

Genero Rubino de Rubini is the anarchist who attempted to assassinate the King of the Belgians on November 15, 1902. He fired several shots at the King as the latter was driving back to the palace after having attended a church service. On his arrest Rubini, who is a man of medium stature, admitted his attempt upon the King's life and stated that he was an Anarchist. He was born at Naples in 1859. For three years he studied at the Commercial Institute of Milan, and afterwards was a soldier in the 54th Italian Regiment of the Line. He rose to the rank of sergeant, but was degraded and sentenced to five years' imprisonment for having issued an article against the army in a Revolutionary journal. His term of imprisonment being complete, he went to Paris, and eventually to London. Here he was elected a member of an Anarchist club, which, however, he was forced to leave, suspicion of being in the secret service of the Italian Embassy falling upon him. While in London, he is said to have had newsagent's shops in Wardour street and in Dean street, Soho; and it is stated that he started business in Glasgow as a restaurant-keeper. At one time he was a French master at Milan; in 1890 he married; and three years later was condemned to four years' imprisonment for forgery. He applied to the Italian Minister in Brussels for means to return to his own country, but was advised to seek aid from his relations. He lived in an attic in the center of the city, and among his friends was numbered the Belgian Anarchist Chapelle. Rubini's father was an Italian patriot and a municipal councillor, and he has two brothers and two sisters.

Princess and Giron Part.

GENEVA, Feb. 6.—The Crown Princess Louise of Saxony and M. Giron have separated. Both will return to their families.

Louise, Crown Princess of Saxony, wife of the heir apparent to the Saxon throne, eloped from her home on December 23, 1902, with Andre Giron, a fascinating Frenchman who had been the tutor of her children. They went to Geneva where they have remained ever since. The Crown Princess is the mother of five children, and concerning these, her own status as queen in case of the death of the King of Saxony, and her relations with the Crown Prince before the elopement there have been many lively stories. Efforts were made at once after the elopement to get her to return home and leave Giron, but she refused and stated that she would give up all her rights and that the eloping pair would go to America and make their home there. The Crown Prince immediately tried to get a divorce and asked the Vatican to annul his marriage with the Princess, but the Pope refused. Efforts were then made for a settlement which included a pension for the Crown Princess conditionally upon her giving up her children and renouncing all the royal rights that she was entitled to. She was reported to have accepted these latter conditions and a cable message a few days ago announced that Giron and the Crown Princess would come to America.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Venezuela case has been referred to the tribunal of arbitration at The Hague. The necessary protocols will be arranged tomorrow and the blockade of Venezuelan ports will be raised as soon as they are signed.

The Hague Arbitration Tribunal was formed as a result of the Czar's Peace Parliament, held in 1900. The arbitrators who will form the tribunal for the determination of the Venezuelan disputes will be chosen by the countries interested in the trouble through the agency of the permanent council, which is composed of the diplomatic body at The Hague. The tribunal of arbitration assembles on the date fixed on by the parties at interest and the deliberations will take place in private and every decision will be by the majority. The tribunal has its ordinary seat at The Hague and except in cases of necessity the place of session can be altered only by consent of the litigants. Venezuela is not one of the signatory powers but the convention provided that the jurisdiction of the tribunal may, within conditions laid down in the regulations, be extended to disputes between non-signatory powers or between signatory and non-signatory powers if the parties are agreed on recourse to the tribunal. The Hague tribunal is the highest in the world and Venezuela must fulfill any award made against that country by the court. Judges of the dispute will be chosen from among those members of the permanent court of arbitration which contains seventy representatives. The American permanent members of The Hague court are Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; John W. Griggs, ex-Attorney-General; George Gray, Judge of the Circuit Court, and Oscar M. Strauss, formerly U. S. Minister at Constantinople.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—This city and the Central and South American coasts are to be connected by Marconi telegraph.

CARACAS, February 6.—It is reported that the Allies have declared that any convention negotiated by Minister Bowen will be considered null unless ratified by the Venezuelan Congress. President Castro's authority to make the appointment of Bowen is questioned by the Powers.

LONDON, February 6.—Immediately on the signing of an arbitration protocol submitting the Venezuelan difficulty to The Hague tribunal, the blockade of Venezuelan ports will be raised. The foreign office here does not regard the Herbert-Bowen incident as a bar to a satisfactory solution of the question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6.—Financial agents who have had in hand the proposition of the sale of bonds to be issued by the Territory of Hawaii in payment of the remainder of the Fire Claims, despair of disposing of such bonds to Eastern bankers. It is declared that the interest on the proposed bonds is insufficient.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6.—Senator John W. Mitchell, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Porto Rico and Pacific Islands, states that there will be no further Hawaiian legislation at the present session of Congress. This means that there is no danger of any of the measures recommended by the Sub-Committee which visited the Hawaiian Islands being enacted for the present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6.—President Roosevelt has declined another invitation of the Allies that he act as arbitrator in the Venezuelan matter. A rupture between Minister Bowen and the Allies is imminent, as a result of a remark of Bowen to the effect that the proposition of Great Britain that the Allies and twenty other claimants against Venezuela adopt the ten per cent scheme, is a scheme to trick Venezuela into abetting a general alliance against her that will last for years. British Ambassador Herbert, at Washington, is offended at this remark, and has refused to have further negotiations with Minister Bowen.

It is reported that Lord Lansdowne has cabled to Herbert a reproof for his attitude and hasty action in taking offense, and instructing him to obey the orders sent to him from London in the matter of the negotiations.

THE PRESIDENT MAY CALL EXTRA SESSION OF THE NEW CONGRESS

He Will Do So Unless the Present Congress Legislates Against Oppressive Trusts.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—It is authoritatively stated that President Roosevelt will call an extraordinary session of the new Congress, to convene on March 4, in case the present Congress does not take action against the trusts. The President's determination is due to the attempts of the Standard Oil combine to prevent adverse legislation at this time.

In a speech made at Cincinnati on Sept. 20th, President Roosevelt defined his views as to trusts. In that speech he referred to the Standard Oil Company in such a way that the corporation realized that it needed a strong lobby at Washington at this session of Congress in order to keep the President from securing adverse legislation. A portion of the speech follows:

"All individuals, rich or poor, private or corporate, must be subject to the law of the land; and the Government will hold them to a rigid obedience thereto. The biggest corporation, like the humblest private citizen, must be held to strict compliance with the will of the people as expressed in the fundamental law. The rich man who does not see that this is in his interests is indeed short-sighted. When we make him obey the law, we insure for him the absolute protection of the law."

"A remedy [for the evils in the trusts] much advocated at the moment is to take off the tariff from all articles which are made by trusts. To do this it will be necessary first to define trusts. The language commonly used by the advocates of this method implies that they mean all articles made by large corporations, and that the changes in the tariff are to be made with punitive intent towards these large corporations. Of course, if the tariff is to be changed in order to punish them, it should be changed so as to punish those that do ill, not merely those that are prosperous. * * * Now, some corporations do well, and others do ill. If in any case the tariff is found to foster a monopoly which does ill, why, of course, no protectionist would object to a modification of the tariff sufficient to remedy the evil. But in very few cases does the so-called trust really monopolize the market. Take any very big corporation, which controls, say, something over half the products of a given industry; surely, in rearranging the schedules affecting such a big corporation it would be necessary to consider the interests of the smaller competitors, which control the remaining part, and which, being weaker, would suffer most from any tariff designed to punish all the producers; for, of course, the tariff must be made light or heavy for big and little producers alike. Moreover, such corporations employ many thousands of workmen, and the minute we proceeded from denunciation to action it would be necessary to consider the interests of these workmen. Furthermore, the products of many trusts are unprotected, and would be entirely unaffected by any changes in the tariff, or, at most, very slightly. The Standard Oil Company offers a case in point; and the corporations which control the anthracite coal output offer another—for there is no duty whatever on anthracite coal."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—It was disclosed in the Senate today that a secret alliance exists between Germany and Italy against Venezuela. Germany guarantees Italy equal treatment in the matter of indemnity.

CARACAS, Feb. 7.—The foreign communities of this city have petitioned the blockading fleet to permit the landing of a cargo of coal. The gas supply is exhausted and cannot be renewed until coal is procured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Horton wins the Burns handicap. There were nineteen starters.

TANGIER, Feb. 8.—The pretender to the throne who was recently beaten back is now held by interior tribesmen for ransom.

Bu Hamara, the pretender, fought with his army before Fez recently but was defeated. He retreated to outlying tribal districts in an effort to get fresh fighters but is now held for ransom by the tribesmen whom he wished to help him. The pretender is known as "the father of the she-ass," a nickname derived from his refusal to ride anything but a small donkey.

MEMBERS OF THE INCOMING HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE

Following is a list of the members of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, with their Post Office addresses:

SENATORS.

Aehl, Wm. C. (Rep.), Honolulu.
Baldwin, H. P. (Rep.), Puunene, Maui.
Brown, Cecil (Rep.), Honolulu.
Brown, J. T. (H. R.), Hilo, Hawaii.
Crabbe, C. L. (Rep.), Honolulu.
Dickey, C. H. (Rep.), Honolulu.
Isenberg, D. P. R. (Rep.), Honolulu.
Kale, Samuel (Rep.), Wailuku, Maui.
Kalauskalani, D. (H. R.), Honolulu.
Kaohi, J. B. (H. R.), Kohala, Hawaii.
McCandless, L. L. (Rep.), Aiea, Oahu.
Nakapahu, Luka, (H. R.), Waimea, Kauai.
Paris, John D. (Rep.), Kealahou, Hawaii.
Wilcox, S. W. (Rep.), Lihue, Kauai.
Wood, Palmer P. (Dem.), Mahukona, Hawaii.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Andrade, Frank (Rep.), Honolulu.
Aylett, Wm. (Rep.), Honolulu.
Buckley, F. W. (H. R.), Pukoo, Molokai.
Chillingworth, S. F. (Rep.), Honolulu.
Damian, Daniel, (H. R.), Honolulu.
Fernandez, A. (H. R.), Honolulu, Hawaii.

Gandall, J. K. (Rep.), Lihue, Kauai.
Greenwell, Frank R. (Rep.), Kealahou, Hawaii.

Hala, W. P. (Rep.), Box 37, Hana, Maui.

Harris, W. W. (Rep.), Honolulu.
Jaeger, H. A. (Rep.), Eleale, Kauai.
Kali, S. K. (Rep.), Hanalei, Kauai.
Kalama, S. E. (Rep.), Makawao, Maui.

Kaniho, H. M. (H. R.), Kohala, Hawaii.

Kealawa, M. K. (H. R.), Hawaii.
Kellinot, Samuel (Rep.), Wailuku, Maui.

Kou, M. K. (H. R.), Lale, Oahu.
Knudsen, E. A. (Rep.), Kekaha, Kauai.

Kumalee Jonah (Rep.), Honolulu.
Kupieha, David (H. R.), Honolulu.
Lewis, James D. (Rep.), Hilo, Hawaii.

Long, Carlos A. (Rep.), Honolulu.
Nakaieka, Joel (Rep.), Wailuku, Maui.

Ohi, S. K. (H. R.), Waialua, Oahu.
Paele, S. K. (H. R.), Heala, Oahu.
Pali, Philip (Rep.), Lahaina, Maui.

Pulaa, Chas. H. (Rep.), Kohala, Hawaii.

Purdy, W. N. (H. R.), Honokaa, Hawaii.

Vida, Henry C. (Rep.), Honolulu.
Wright, Wm. J. (Rep.), Honokaa, Hawaii.

OFFICES WILL BE COMBINED

Republicans Plan For Fewer Places.

With the preliminary consideration of the county bill half finished, the Republican caucus of members of the legislature and executive committeemen of the party has settled down to harmonious work, and great progress is being made. The caucus spent nearly three hours in reading the bill last evening, quit work when the sections bearing upon the income tax were under consideration, adjourning to meet at 7:30 o'clock this evening. The leaders believe that with a meeting on Monday evening the first reading will be completed, and that work on amendments will follow speedily. The bill may be completed during coming week.

Of the many features of the bill which has been passed upon there seems to be practical unanimity on the point that there has been provided too many officers. When the members of the caucus had taken up consideration of taxation and population, they seemed to agree that there were combinations which could be made with profit and without expense to the public service.

Of these officers that of coroner seems doomed. It is the opinion of one who has followed the discussions that the duties of that official will be combined with that of the sheriff or of the district magistrate. In the matter of the treasurer and tax collector the sentiment is as well that one official can perform the duties of both places, and as to the recorder his duties may be combined with those of the county clerk.

There was considerable discussion last evening over the general subject of taxation, but there was no decision reached in the matter and there will be later and further consideration given to it before the subject is closed. Considerable opposition has developed to the income tax, and if it is decided to continue this tax there is a strong possibility that it will be almost entirely changed in its form. There is a growing belief that the limit of taxation should be only \$500 instead of \$1,000, and that if this change is made there should be also a reduction of the rate from 2 per cent to 1 per cent. The opponents of the tax are confident, however, that they will be able to defeat it.

This evening is the regular time for holding the monthly meeting of the Republican Central Committee, and the two meetings may be merged.

HOME RULE BILL.

Home Rulers will follow the methods of the Republicans and begin at once caucuses as a means of action which the minority will follow in the legislature when it meets. There are few members now in the city, but it is expected that there will be a number who will arrive in the ships of today and tomorrow. Antone Fernandez, of Hamakua, is one of the Home Rulers already on the ground, and yesterday he said that all of the out of town members with whom he had had either conversation or correspondence were in favor of making the county bill the first order and pushing it through.

As to Hamakua's wants, he said he would press the need of a road from Kukuihaele to Waipio, a continuation of the present road along the coast from Hilo, and further a road from Waipio to Kohala, so as to thoroughly open the lands between those sections. As well, he will ask for homestead and landing roads for the convenience of the people who do not live near the plantation landings.

Home Rule leaders here have a county bill in course of preparation, and they expect that they will be able to set down to its consideration very soon. The measure is not a long one, and is said to be in few features like the one presented and passed at the last session of the legislature. The members now in the city say that they see much in the Republican bill that they could endorse, and they may decide to make their fight along lines of amendment to it, rather than for the entirely separate measure.

FRAMING LIQUOR BILL.

One of the measures which will be submitted to the caucus of the members of the majority party in the legislature is a bill which will be framed hereafter by the Hawaiian Protective Association, the organization of Liquor Dealers, making a new arrangement as to licenses and regulation of the traffic. Such a measure has been prepared by a committee of the organization, but it has not as yet received the assent of the association, according to President Rothwell. There will be opposition to the measure as framed within the association, and many amendments are probable.

HOW TO STOP A COUGH.

A simple but effective remedy is the following:

Breathing through the nostrils, inhale a full breath as slowly as is possible without causing fatigue. Expel the breath in the same manner and repeat the operation ten times. This will stop the coughing for about a quarter of an hour. Take a dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy during the lull and the medicine will have a better opportunity to act and will speedily effect a complete cure. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

H. R. Elgin, who has been for a year past the passenger agent of the Hilo Railroad, at Hilo, arrived in the Klau for a short stay in Honolulu.

LAND FOR SETTLERS IN PLENTY

Where They May
Get Hawaiian
Farms.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

"We want American farmers here," said Land Commissioner Boyd yesterday. "They are what will save the country. We can never tell when the price of sugar will drop so low as to paralyze that industry and we need diversified agriculture to prepare for such an event."

"I am fully in accord with the Advertiser's scheme of bringing American settlers to Hawaii. We need them and there are plenty of opportunities for them in the islands and I am glad to see the Advertiser voicing the idea. Such a policy deserves encouragement and I am ready to help it along in every way in my power."

"While it would be better perhaps if prospective settlers could investigate conditions for themselves, still I believe they are willing to take chances, very much as has been done in settling the homestead lands on the continent. "I am preparing now the data which will be furnished to farmers making inquiries about lands in Hawaii, and I am putting the bad with the good, so that they become fully acquainted with conditions as they exist. I do not believe in exaggerating the possibilities of the place, but I do think there are opportunities here of which the American farmer will gladly avail himself. For that reason I am sending to the various farmers already in the islands, and asking what they have done, without going into what may be done. That I believe will be more to the point, than telling a lot of things which may happen. I will get articles on the banana, coffee, sisal industry and general farming and these letters will be printed for distribution upon request."

"While a good portion of the public lands in Hawaii are under long leases there is still a sufficient quantity for allotment among a large number of American farmers, and I will be glad to survey these lands and place them at the disposal of any settlers who may come."

"We have plenty of land available for settlement. In Kona there is the land which was subdivided for the Dakota settlers, and which is open for any settlers from the States. In Oahu, Maui, there is nineteen hundred acres of land, well adapted for hog raising, and about six hundred acres in Kamaole on the same island which has already been subdivided."

"In Kahakuloa are three lots which are to be taken up by white settlers from Walluku who left there because of the difficulty of transportation. In Waimea, Hawaii there are 2,200 acres which will be subdivided within the next few months. It is beautiful farming land, and it has been demonstrated that fine vegetables can be grown there. The large tracts of land are under long leases, but each year as leases expire these tracts will be thrown open for settlers. In Waialae there are 90,000 acres, 9,000 acres near the coast which would make good farming land and where American farmers will thrive. This is under lease which has still fifteen years to run. In Pihonua and Humuula there are also large tracts under lease, leases made by former governments. If settlers want to come here, either in colonies or individually, they can get enough land, and have their pick of what we have to offer. If then they are not suited they can take up other land as fast as leases expire on tracts which they consider more desirable."

Hilo News Notes.

HILO, Feb. 6.—Fidele Rodriguez, the companion of Lopez, has been captured by the officers. He claims to know nothing of Lopez.

Bishop Restarick is in the city looking up a site for the new church. He will preach here Sunday.

Dr. Holland of Puna was injured in a runaway last week and has been laid up in consequence.

The federal officials were the recipients of many social favors while in the city. They also visited the Volcano.

Judge Little has extended his term for ten days.

The Hilo Railroad may purchase a motor car and install electric car service between Waiuanuenue street and Keau.

It is reported that Col. Parker lost a valuable diamond ring overboard on his last trip to Honolulu.

The two Japanese murderers are in jail and it is not believed that they will be able to raise money for an appeal.

John T. Moir has been presented with a handsome jewel by the Hilo Masons.

NEW MANAGER FOR HAWAIIAN

HILO, Feb. 6.—Chas. M. Walton for eight years the manager of the Hawaiian Agricultural Co., at Pahala has retired and is succeeded by John Sherman, formerly chief engineer. Sherman has been in the islands for thirty years half of which time he spent with Brewer & Co.

BAR WANTS NEW LAWS

Alterations Are
Suggested by
Lawyers.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

At a well attended meeting of the Bar Association yesterday steps were taken looking to the preparation of measures which will be submitted to the Legislature for action. The various committees reported and there was preliminary discussion, but in the end all was left over for action at later meetings of the body. The next meeting will take place on Monday afternoon at the same hour, 4 o'clock, and the same place, Castle & Cooke assembly room.

No report submitted was so full of purely technical interest to the attorneys present, as that of Judge Hartwell, on forms of procedure. The report covered the points which had been suggested by the Chief Justice and was lengthy and valuable. The point which aroused the most comment was the section which provided that actions in divorce could be brought by one party, where the two had not last lived as husband and wife in the Territory. This is a complete change in the order of procedure now and in the past here, and there was developed much opposition. The proposed form is that which has obtained in Dakota, and has been much criticised on the mainland.

The report on the compilation of the laws was the one which occupied the greatest length of time. A. F. Judd, for the majority of the committee, reported in favor of a resolution providing for the appointment by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a commission of three which should make a compilation of the laws which should be in existence at the close of the legislative session of 1903, and an annotation of the same. That the commission should make provision for the publication and sale of the same.

A minority report was submitted by Judge Silliman, in which he suggested that there be named a commission which should make a compilation of the laws and suggest changes in them, to be submitted to the session of the legislature of 1905, with a report recommending such changes and urging their enactment into law. This brought out a long discussion and there were developed such features as caused the report to be laid aside with the other for further action.

The committee on revenues and licenses, Messrs. Mott-Smith, Matthews and Thurston asked for instructions, saying that since the Supreme Court had decided that the system of merchandise licenses was illegal, and the matter of changing the laws was one of policy on the part of the government, in which it and the merchants was most interested from the standpoint of revenue and taxation, whether or not the Bar Association should make recommendations. The Association took the stand that it was purely a matter of policy, and that there should be no action by the body.

The committee which had in charge the land title system, submitted the following report:

TORRENS LAND LAW.

The preliminary report of the special committee of the Torrens land title registration bill for Hawaii, was made as follows:

To W. R. Castle,

President pro tem.

Your committee having examined into the advisability of adopting a system of land title registration to these islands, are of the opinion that it is of great importance to introduce such a system as early as practicable. The reasons for such a law are well put in a report made by a committee of the Research Club of this city to that body, and we append as part of this report, an extract from their report, as follows:

A committee of the Research Club, consisting of Philip L. Weaver, chairman; C. H. Merriam, W. E. Wall, G. B. McClellan and F. J. Lowrey, have drafted the text of a bill for registering and confirming titles to land, and we understand that it follows the well known Massachusetts Act, adapting it to the needs of these islands. The bill, as handed to us February 5th, contains about 17,000 words, and it will require more time than this committee has had to enable it to examine and scrutinize the text of the bill, so as to render a report on the matter finally.

We believe that the Research Club has done much hard work in thus preparing the text of a measure, and wish to express our appreciation of the public spirit thus shown.

The committee is hastening to pass upon the text of the bill, as submitted to it, and requests that it be given one week more time to make its report.

Very respectfully yours,
P. L. WEAVER, Chairman;
L. A. DICKEY,
A. S. HARTWELL.

PART OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF THE RESEARCH CLUB.

The Land Title Registration Acts of the United States, following other countries, adopt a system of registering a land title, in place of the mere evidence of title, such as deeds, probate proceedings, wills, etc. It abolishes the necessity of histories of title or abstracts, and substitutes a system of insured certificates of title, as certain and prompt as the ordinary certificates of stock in a corporation. The objections to the present system

may be summarized, as Expense, Delay, Insecurity.

Expense, because of the constantly increasing chain of conveyances, and consequent expensive abstracts, and opinion of counsel on the title.

Delay, because of the necessary abstracts, of furnishing evidence to supply the breaks in the record of the title, and of negotiations to correct defects, opinion of counsel on the title.

Insecurity, because of mistakes in the abstracts, and because a court of law may give an opinion contrary to the opinion of counsel (for counsel do make mistakes of law.) Often no counsel can foretell what a jury would find on the facts, if before him for opinion on facts, as well as law. Delay is further occasioned by these defects, and real estate is proverbially a "slow" asset.

Experience in Massachusetts indicates that the Torrens system will correct these defects.

1. It will make land a "quick" asset.

2. Initial registration will be equal to a single transfer under the present system. In subsequent conveyances the transfer will be much less. In ordinary cases the cost will be from two to three dollars.

3. Promptness. When once registered the transfer or mortgage including the examination of the title can be completed within an hour.

4. The records are simplified and shortened. No conveyances are recorded. A deed is only a binding contract to sell and to deliver the certificate of title to the buyer, and an authority to the buyer to transfer the title on the registrar's books.

In general, the principles of the Torrens land system in the United States are:

1. An examination of title by a court of competent jurisdiction, with actual or constructive notice to all claimants, and unknown owners.

2. A registration of the map and the title found upon such examination.

3. Issuance by an administrative officer of a certificate of such title, with its incumbrances thereon noted.

4. The re-issuance of such certificate and the re-registration of title with every subsequent transfer.

5. The barring of any claims or interests in the land not noted on the original certificate and the copy thereof issued.

6. Indemnity against loss by mistake or fraud on the part of the purchaser by a government insurance fund.

In Canada, a further valuable provision is made in the law, for, in Ontario, there is a procedure for registering the fact that the claimant is in adverse possession without record title, claiming to own the premises.

The preliminary certificate merely proves the fact of adverse possession from the date of the certificate, which would ripen into a registrable title, after the lapse of a sufficient period of years. In this Territory now, it would require ten years before the certificate only could be used to secure a registered title. This does not prevent title being proved by previous possession in addition thereto, as is done today. It is an admirable method of preserving evidence. We believe that this is a very valuable addition to the law, if to be introduced here.

Therefore, we recommend that a statute for registering land titles be passed for this Territory, that the statute of Massachusetts be made a model in adapting the system to the needs of this Territory, with the addition of the possessory title certificate, as found in the Province of Ontario.

Following is the appendix to the preliminary report of the committee on land title registration:

Bibliography relating to this system, referring to books accessible in Honolulu.

Dumas on Land Title Registration, gives about four lectures on the history of the subject.

Jones on Torrens Land System is a volume of 500 pages, giving the Manitoba and Ontario Acts, and referring to English Acts. Owned by Robertson & Wilder.

Leonard A. Jones has written a leading article in the spring of 1902 giving the condition of the law in the United States. 36 Am. L. R. No. 3.

A valuable collection of articles is found in 54 Central Law Journal, 281, and the late news in regard to the doing of Virginia and other states is found in 54 Central Law Journal, 461.

The legal decisions upon the subject in the United States are the following:

Illinois and Ohio, declared their first Acts unconstitutional. People vs. Chase, 165 Ill. 526, and State vs. Gilbert, 56 Ohio St. R. 575, 617. The defects have been remedied and the law sustained in People vs. Simon, 176 Ill. 165; Douglas vs. Westfall, 89 Northwestern Reporter, 175 (Minn.), and the leading case of Tyler vs. the Judges, etc., 175 Mass., 71; 68 Am. St. R. 175.

All of the reports are full of matter which will be of great value to the Legislature when it comes to consider the passing of the laws which will be brought before it during its session.

KONA ORPHANAGE WORK AND RECEIPTS

The following report from Miss Alice F. Beard, manager of the Kona Orphanage, shows the work done in that institution during the month of January:

Expenses:—
Salaries \$165.00
Labor 17.00
Food 41.49
Supplies, clothing, bedding and incidentals 297.72
Material and labor for new building 1,309.46
Total \$1,830.67

Receipts:—
Dr. Twissell's church, Hartford, Conn., for library 25.00
Mrs. A. E. Board, Modesto, Cal. 100.00
Mr. T. Clive Davies 10.00
Mr. A. M. Damon 20.00
Mr. G. N. Wilson 100.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Allen 20.00
Mr. and Mrs. G. Miller 60.00

Mr. J. A. Gilman 10.00
Mr. George F. Davies 25.00
Mrs. J. M. Whitney 10.00
Mrs. Mary Dillingham Fraser 50.00
P. A. Schaefer & Co. 50.00
A friend 50.00
Mr. A. S. Wilcox 250.00
Mrs. L. B. Kerr 10.00
Mr. W. A. Bowen 25.00
Mr. G. P. Castle 50.00
Miss Alice M. Felker 5.25
Money taken in at Orphanage 20.15

Total amount for month \$1,830.67

Other things received. Miss Mary Briggs, Hampton, Va., four books for library: Miss Ruth Turner, Hampton, Va., two books for library; Mrs. Todd, ribbons; Miss Elizabeth Knapp, flower seeds; Mrs. Dr. Molony, baby clothing and 5 dozen lines; Mr. Okamoto, clothing; Mrs. F. J. Russell, a trunk of clothing and household articles; Mrs. L. A. Coney, 84 yards outing flannel; Mr. A. A. Haidelen, 12 yards outing flannel; a friend, 16 yards calico; Mrs. Kimball, one-half bag taro; Mrs. Madra, clothing.

Miss Alice M. Felker has given much valuable time, attending to all business for the orphanage which requires personal attention in Honolulu.

Five children came to us during the month; three whose fathers had deserted the mothers, one who has no father or mother, and two whose mothers are insane.

I am very thankful to all who have helped in any way. The new building is almost finished, and almost paid for. To those who have not contributed, I would say that we require about \$400 a month to carry on this work, aside from any building or repairing, and if we had more, could put it to good use. We have but two cows for our family of 52. Any contribution, however small, will be very thankfully received. Deposit money at Bishop's Bank, or send it direct to me.

ROOM FOR THE SMALL FARMER

It is quite encouraging to see that notwithstanding many things detrimental to progress and disheartening to energy—new industries are to be taken in hand to extract from the soil such products as sisal, castor oil bean, pineapples and coffee. Something has been done already in these things, and the results have been good, but somehow or other the industries have languished. There appears less difficulty in conquering large foes such as Jackals, snakes, wolves and even tigers, than in overcoming the ravages of the small and more numerous enemies such as worms, grubs and blight. It would be a great blessing all round, if the small farmer could succeed in winning a livelihood, and could have the hope of ultimately getting a competency. At present it seems as if no country presented a better exemplification of the woes that befell the father of the fearful Nobe than Hawaii.—Anglican Church Chronicle.

HAWAIIANS AT COLLEGE

The Hawaiian boys at Yale and Harvard are making themselves known in many ways. Fred Alexander was recently elected chairman of the supper committee of the senior class of the Scientific School. He was also elected chairman of the class book historians.

George Cooke won first prize in a diving contest in the New York Athletic Club tanks. He dived 60 feet and won a gold medal for his feat. Alexander and Cooke were both on the Yale water polo team.

Henry Damon won a silver medal in a novice swimming race not long ago in the New York Athletic Club tanks, and Richard Cooke also won a gold watch as first prize in a swimming race.

Maurice Damon is on the Yale swimming team, the inter-collegiate champions of last year.

Of the Hawaiians at Harvard, Harold Dillingham was recently elected captain of the 1904 rowing crew. Charles Hartwell is a prominent member of the Harvard Varsity crew.

LEPER ISLAND IN PHILIPPINES

Doctor De May, a former contract surgeon in the volunteer army who has been in Honolulu many times and is well known to many residents, is to be placed in control of the Philippine Island leper colony, to which all the lepers the health authorities can find will be sent.

The new leper colony will consist of a town of about 30,000 inhabitants, and will be established four miles inland on the island of Culion. This month buildings for 500 lepers will be opened. Medical, quartermaster and commissary supplies are already on the ground.

Dr. De May had the privilege of making a visit to the Leper Settlement on Molokai during one of his stops here.

WHEN YOU HAVE A BAD COLD.

You want a remedy that will give quick relief and effect a permanent cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and make expectoration easy.

You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia.

You want the best medicine that can be obtained.

You want Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

The officers and members of the Board of Directors of the Oahu Sugar Company spent one day of the past week in looking over that estate, and they all expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the outlook. H. A. Isenberg said yesterday that the plantation was in the very best physical condition, and the reports which would be submitted at the annual meeting this month would be of the most encouraging type.

COMMENT IN WASHINGTON

Over Conditions
In Hawaiian
Islands.

The Washington Star of January 24, says:

The cabled protest of Gov. Dole to the President against the extension of our general land laws to the territory of Hawaii has attracted attention to the report of the Senate sub-committee which visited the islands last summer, and especially to the testimony taken by the committee, which was not issued with the report made public some ten days since, but has just been published.

Among other things, the report of the committee specifically recommends the extension of the United States land laws to the islands. The friends of Hawaii claim that the operation of these laws in the territory would work grave injury, and in support of their contention they point to the fact that there is a strong movement at the present time in the United States looking to the repeal of several of our present land laws, which has, in fact, as a principal argument that part of the President's message relating to the new irrigation law and the public domain.

The President in his message strongly condemns the desert land law, the commutation clause of the homestead law and the timber law, and acting upon his recommendation bills have been introduced in Congress providing for their repeal. It is now claimed that to make these laws operative in Hawaii would be a grave mistake, since the laws there in force, which are those which existed during the period when Hawaii was a republic, are fairly good and especially applicable to existing conditions there.

THE HAWAIIAN LEPEERS.

The committee also recommended that the leper settlement now existing on the islands be made a national leprosy, to which all the lepers in the United States should be sent.

"What has Hawaii ever done that she should be inflicted with this?" asked a prominent Hawaiian planter who is stopping in Washington. "We have enough trouble in handling our own lepers without assuming the burden of all those which can be picked up in the states. Leprosy is a dreadful disease," he continued, "and yet most people have a far greater horror of being near a leper than there is any real reason for. I would not hesitate in the slightest to shake hands with a leper, in fact, I have done so. Leprosy can be contracted only through contact by the mucous membrane, or through some sore or cut."

"For this reason the lepers in our leper settlement are allowed to marry and bear children, and there are only two instances, I believe, where the children of lepers confined in the Hawaiian lazaretto have had the disease transmitted to them. They are taken away from the parents when they are very young and kept in isolated establishments until it is seen that they are free of the disease."

"Nevertheless, we have in the islands all we want to take care of in this line. Our authorities are also constantly on the alert to find those among the general population who have become afflicted. Every effort is made, naturally, when a man or woman finds that he has leprosy, to keep the knowledge from the authorities, and among the pure blood natives especially all sorts of schemes are resorted to to escape detection."

WATER FRANCHISES.

Another recommendation of the sub-committee which is being vigorously protested against is private legislation by Congress relating to water franchises in the islands. The major portion of Hawaii is dependent upon irrigation, and good land which has water available for irrigation is of great value.

Water rights are as valuable as they are in any of our Western arid States. The usual method of the government has been, when any proposition has come before it, to allow the construction of irrigation ditches or storage reservoirs on the public domain to hold a public auction and sell the right to the highest bidder, subject to such restrictions and conditions as the government sees fit to prescribe.

The Senate committee's report, however, recommends the passage of H. R. 11,397, which grants over the heads of the Territorial government an extremely valuable irrigation franchise without any recompense to the government. Hearings were held on this Hawaiian ditch bill last session before Senator Foraker's committee, and Mr. Foraker himself introduced a resolution providing that the application in this case should be submitted for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States.

An examination of the testimony taken before the committee during its hearings in Honolulu last summer shows also that permission was given by the committee to parties interested to present any testimony desired after the close of the committee hearings. It seems that subsequently a petition from all the planters residing along the line of the proposed ditch, protesting against the enactment of H. R. 11,397, and favoring the Foraker amendment, was presented to the committee and was printed as a part of the report of the committee, but was later, at the instance of one of the members of the committee, stricken from the report.

(Continued on page 7.)

DENGUE BAD AT LAHAINA

No Deaths From
the Disease
Reported.

MAUI, February 7.—Lahaina has been in the throes of dengue, or break-bone fever. Scarcely a prominent resident is there who has not been afflicted with this insidious disease.

Among the number suffering from it may be mentioned "Mayor" Matt McCann, wife and children; Tax Assessor George Dunn, wife and son; Deputy Port Collector L. M. Veleasen, wife and children; Schoolmaster Henry Dickenson and wife, and many others. R. C. Searle, manager of Honolulu ranch, has just recovered from the prevailing sickness.

At Walluku, Charles Brown, the telephone central, has it; and Mrs. Dinegar, the wife of the well known Spreckelsville physician has been a sufferer from it. She contracted the fever while on a recent visit to relatives in Lahaina.

No serious results from the sickness have been reported so far.

LITERARY SOCIETY.
Friday evening the first meeting of the Makawao Literary Society within the past three months was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua.

Though on account of inclement weather and muddy roads the attendance was less than usual, still a large number of Pala and Hamakua people were present. The following program gave pleasure to the audience: Piano solo, Mrs. H. A. Baldwin; reading, Miss Eva Smith; song, Mrs. W. E. Nicoll; reading, Miss Anna Price; recitation, Miss Smith; trio, "Three Old Maids of Lee," Mesdames Nicoll and Taylor and Miss Ethel Smith. The last number on the program created much amusement, for the three ladies were doubly costumed, wearing masks on their faces and on the backs of their heads, masks and costumes representing different periods in the lives of the "Three Old Maids of Lee."

TEACHERS' MEETING.
On Monday afternoon, February 2, eleven teachers met in the Makawao school house, the occasion being the regular monthly pedagogic meeting. The program consisted of a geographical lesson from McMurray's Special Method, conducted by Miss Fleming, and a reading from "The Last Days of Pompeii."

A CRAZY JAP.

Tuesday, February 3, a young Japanese from Kula, Susuki Akitsu, twenty years of age was committed to the Territorial insane asylum by District Magistrate Charles Copp of Makawao. Complaint was made that he had been smoothing the cheeks of a Portuguese woman, and had run to his residence for a razor. When asked what he was going to do he replied he was going to shave the woman. When the policeman, accompanied by several Japs, approached the dwelling of the crazy fellow to arrest him, he was discovered hanging by his hands from the eaves of his house, and amusing himself by swinging about.

Once before he had been brought before the court charged with acting in a peculiar manner but was discharged.

MAUI NOTES.

The executive committee of the Republican district committee of Maui will meet at the Kahului custom house on Monday. The subject to be discussed is the proposed county bill.

The society of the Pala Foreign Church held the annual business meeting in the church parlors Monday, February 2. All the old officers were re-elected.

Miss Ruby Smith of Oakland is the new head nurse at the Puunene Plantation Hospital, situated at Camp 1.

J. J. Abreu, of Kokomo, Makawao, has recently sold his store and residence to John V. Fernandez of Honolulu for \$2,000.

On Wednesday evening, February 4, two brilliant trash-fires illuminated all Central Maui. Walluku plantation was burning off two of its fields.

In upper Makawao, though quite an acreage has been plowed and prepared for planting the weather has been so rainy and unfavorable that the work of planting the soil cannot be accomplished.

The Walluku Athletic Association held a meeting at the Walluku court house Monday evening, February 2. There was a good attendance of members, and the entire time was taken up with the election of the new by-laws. Another meeting is called for next week to finish the work on the by-laws and decide on a schedule of sports. The outlook is good for a lively season in sporting circles.

Postmaster David Kapohokimohewa of Kokea, Kula, has resigned a little pay. The mail route from Makawao will again be shortened. The terminus will now be at Waialae. Formerly it was at Uluakula.

Heavy trades have prevailed during the whole week, with considerable rainfall.

FROM THE MAUI PAPER.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Shaw of Hilo, who spent several weeks at Walluku, left for Nahaiki on Wednesday's steamer.

Father Julian of Lahaina has been assigned to the charge of the Catholic Mission at Walluku, to succeed Mrs. Vior Libert.

Captain John Pereira of the Walluku police resigned his position February 1, to take over the management of the Hilo market.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. I., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10

CAPITAL VS. LIBERTY.

While the measure now before Congress to limit individual fortunes cannot become a law, the fear of what a few unscrupulous men may be able to do with billions of capital leads thoughtful people to wish that the restrictions imposed by the bill were possible to reach, in framing this government the early Americans were careful not to lodge a dangerous amount of political power in any individual or bureau. They would not permit the President to make war without the assent of Congress; they put appropriations and expenditures in different hands and marked out the legal boundaries of each; the army was given a civilian commander in chief in the person of the President; certain vital rights were reserved for states and of the three co-ordinate branches of Federal administration, not one was permitted to perform its duties without some measure of reference to the others. A perfect system of checks and balances was organized. As far as their lights permitted them to see, the architects of the republic made it impossible for sovereign power to be taken from the people. But they did not think of the sovereignty of cash.

National power does not, as the founders thought, necessarily reside in office. It is a prize which may be bought by the man or men who control a sufficient sum of money. Today, if the trusts should secretly combine, they could elect the Senate and House of Representatives, most of the governors and legislatures and surround the President with such obstacles to reform and with such plausible incentives to act in behalf of the privileged class that his power to do public service would be unconsciously circumscribed. There are individuals in the country now who are becoming billionaires. They are not ambitious for political primacy and are spending the money they do not use in their business upon educational and philanthropic projects. But one day may come a group of billionaires with the instincts of Jay Gould and Jim Fisk and Richard Croker, and then the question of moment to those by whom the liberties of the United States are cherished is, To what dangerous political use will these men put their money?

A writer on Pierpont Morgan in a recent magazine puts this question with a most sensational result. Taking one billion dollars as the capital of a thoroughly ambitious man, he marshals it as follows:

In the controlling banks of the country \$200,000,000
In the controlling railroads 200,000,000
In mines and most important manufacturing institutions 270,000,000
For control of the leading newspapers 100,000,000
For control of commercial agencies 5,000,000
For control of strategic charities and churches 20,000,000
For retaining fees for leading lawyers and orators 5,000,000
Deposited in safety vaults in gold and legal tender 200,000,000
Undoubtedly, such a use of money would lodge in the hands of one man as much power as Napoleon Bonaparte had over the destiny of France and of Europe at the zenith of his career, but a power which it would be more difficult to combat and overturn. Men will fight a plain political despotism which rests its right to rule on bayonets; but it is another matter to fight the billionaire who controls the sources of popular livelihood, has a commanding public opinion at his back, and is able and willing to buy up opposition. Of all despots, he would be most secure in his authority.

Analyze the disposition of the billion dollar fund. Two hundred millions invested in banks would create a financial status which conservative banking men would not care to oppose. No banker wants to fight \$200,000,000, backed by \$800,000,000. Two hundred millions more used strategically would control the political influence of all the railroads. A quarter of a billion in the great industries would control their vote and their "pull" with Congress and with the courts. Five millions would buy enough newspapers to profoundly influence public opinion, and draw to their service, through a generous salary scale, the brightest journalists. Control of the commercial agencies would be a powerful weapon of offense and defense in trade. Church opinion, which has yielded so readily to the views of such men as the Rockefellers, could be misused by a more lavish supply of funds for charities and missions into a conscientious support of the "existing order." By these means, millions of votes and of money could be marshaled against what the billionaires would choose to call "socialism" and "anarchy." The final weapon, the \$200,000,000 in reserve, would perhaps be the most potent factor in the strategy of billionairdom. As the magazine writer says: "Placed today in circulation, next week withdrawn, again circulated and again withdrawn, the control of such a sum is a power sufficiently vast to make or wreck any institution or set of institutions. There have been times when the sudden withdrawal of even \$10,000,000 from Wall Street at a time of monetary stringency would have been sufficient to spread the widest ruin."

The enemies of a republic are present, changing their shape from age to age according to the changing events and circumstances of the time. There is no longer an opening in the free and enlightened scientific for military dis-

LILUOKALANI'S CLAIM.

There is something pathetic in the appearance of Queen Liliuokalani as a waiting claimant before Congress. To those who know Washington and the ways of the Federal Legislature the utter hopelessness of her quest is plain. The United States is notoriously a poor debtor to those who have no absolute legal grip upon its bounty save in cases where domestic politics or international treaties support the claim and recommend the claimant. Uncle Sam will pension his soldiers and pay indemnity to foreigners whose governments make out a case, but his own private creditors die of old age without getting a penny. The story of the McGarrhan claim and of sundry others is one which Queen Liliuokalani might study with profit as showing that a just debt does not always ensure collection. To see the play called "The Senator," which is based upon the unhappy career of the McGarrhan claimant, would be a liberal education for her in the inner workings of the appropriations committee.

This is the fourth or fifth year in which Liliuokalani has besieged Congress for indemnity. Perhaps it is the sixth; we are not sure of a year more or less. She began there by taking up her residence at a hotel; later she had a house, or at least sumptuous apartments where she kept a little court in which the unforgettable Julius Palmer figured as First Gentleman. Now she is in a flat. Senators go to see her out of curiosity, say smooth nothings about her claim and pass on to the next curio. Session after session has waxed and waned and nothing has been done for the former sovereign. But hope springs eternal in the human breast and something always happens to convince Liliuokalani that her chance will come next time. Of late years she has been the prey of lobbyists and shysters who were ready to encourage the poor woman for a fee. She is in such hands now; and without knowing it she has armed her enemies with an invincible weapon against her. Congress, which lets just claims go by default, often wishes it had a plausible excuse. None answers that purpose better than the assertion that the claimant has agreed to divide whatever Congress gives with contingent-fee lawyers and lobbyists.

It is true that the Senatorial sub-committee which visited Hawaii last summer recommended that something be done for Liliuokalani but every righteous claimant before Congress whose bill remains unsettled has had the same experience, many of them more than once. It is one thing and a comparatively easy one, to get a favorable word from a sub-committee; it is quite another to pass the chairman of the appropriations committee, the speaker and the professional watchdogs of the Treasury on the floor. But for the course of the President, in making mention of the matter in his message, even the fire claims bill would have had a second defeat. The good words of the Mitchell commission for the former Queen of Hawaii will go with very little force to the minds of men whose business in Congress is to keep appropriations down. Mitchell and his colleagues admit that Liliuokalani has no legal claim upon Federal bounty. They say that her claim must rest solely upon "considerations of national grace, public and private justice, political policy and fair, equitable dealing." If the argument of political policy could be made to stand, all might be well; but every practical man at Washington knows that it does not make an iota of difference to the national party how elections go in Hawaii. As for sentimental reasons they are never able to impress the watchdogs. It sometimes takes a good while to get the widow of a President or a great General on the pension list, so what of a long dethroned dusky Queen of a distant insular possession whose friends do not cast a single vote in national elections?

From the beginning the Queen has had the worst of political advisers. Those she uses here, who are well-meaning, have no knowledge of practical American politics and legislation; those who are not sincere are out after fees. In Washington, as we say, the Queen is the victim of lobbyists. Meanwhile she is incurring a great expense. Before long if she does not stop looking for the pot of gold at the end of a rainbow she will find herself compelled to borrow money. It is a pitiable outlook for the old lady, who ought to be at home, living within her means and accepting fate with fortitude. She is on the Territorial pension list and she will be wise if she satisfies herself with the good the gods provide and ceases to yearn for the unattainable.

Business, not the pursuit of glory, is the trade of man; and imperialism in the old form is everywhere on the wane. But Caesars and Napoleons are still born and must have their opportunity. They are finding way and room in vast combinations of capital and trade; and plain people must beware, lest from a single great trust or merger they advance to a union of all the resources of common livelihood and by that sign rule with a more imperial sway than Caesar ever dreamed of, or than would have been possible through purely martial conquest.

COUNTY BILL PROGRESS.

With only forty pages of the County bill yet to read, and the most troublesome sections, those dealing with the officials and the taxes gone over tentatively, the outlook for some action on the part of the majority party members of the Legislature, which will give to the people a forecast of the measure which will be passed, is excellent. The work of getting through with the first reading was no light task but the caucus has stuck to it manfully, and its reward will come in that there will never be any suggestion that the work of this session was done without careful weighing of the two sides to every measure. The bill is well understood now, and when it comes to the question of amendment, the alterations will be made with care and discretion. The caucus will not even make a change in a single phrase of the bill without there having been full consultations with those whose skill made possible such a measure, and this will give double assurance of a technically perfect law.

The outlook is that there will be a deal of debate over the amendments which are now considered as necessary by the members of the caucus. The taxation feature will call for an amount of talking and it is probable that many strings will be pulled by interests affected, before any solution of the revenue raising problem is found. Certain it is that the merchants want some kind of discrimination as against the resident agents who carry no stock, pay no tax on property, sell their goods on the wharves and have an advantage of close to \$10,000 over a local house if both do a million of business a year. "Meantime the outlook for a long session grows. Few of the men who have become closely acquainted with the prospective legislation of the session believe that it will be possible to get through with the work without more time. The late Thomas Brackett Reed, when speaker of the House of Representatives, often said that he could handle a Congress with a small majority better than when there was a large one, and it is a fact that where there have been overwhelming majorities for either party, defeat, in a more or less pronounced degree, has followed. A Reed for the local speakership must be found if work is to be rushed through.

From all accounts the Sultan of Morocco is still talking through his fingers.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The long struggle of the Macedonian committees to embroil their oppressor the Sultan with the ever jealous Czar seems at last to be bearing fruit and the outlook now seems to be for a struggle in Eastern Europe which will exceed in its intensity any recent war. Should Russia and Austria undertake to compel the cessation of the cruelties, which have been practiced in Macedonia, the mobilization of the armies of the Sultan, the calling to the standard the supporters of the faith, the struggle for a foothold in Europe of the Moslem. It would without doubt become a jihad for the tactics of the Sultan cannot always succeed. The powers are jealous and may be played off against each other for a time but not for always, and such a righteous cause as the defense of the Christians could have little else than support all over Europe. The position of Germany is peculiar, for it has been necessary for that power to seem to back up the Sultan against the demands of the powers and to assist him in carrying out some plans. German cannon are on Turkish fortresses. German rifles are in the hands of Edhem Pasha's veterans and probably the credits of the Sublime Porte in Germany are long, all of which would incline that nation to prefer peace and a chance for payment rather than war with a chance for repudiation.

Russia and Austria have similar desires: peace along the borders, that the buffer states be undisturbed and that there be humanity in the government of the Macedonian provinces. None of these can be assured seemingly. No more could Spain give assurance to the United States in 1898. If such a war furnishes the excuse for the Cascocks to make their way to the Mediterranean the struggle will be sanguinary and the world will watch the outcome with eagerness. Turkey has long baited the powers and treated them with almost contemptuous indifference. If the day of reckoning comes then the struggle will be watched with more than ordinary interest by those who look on and have naught at stake. It will be a struggle for life, full of fanatical horrors, but will make the early history of the century read like a romance.

The biggest gun in the world, the 16-inch rifled cannon mounted at Sandy Hook, was fired the other day with a charge of 640 pounds of smokeless powder. It sent a 2400 pound projectile twenty miles. Probably a moving target could not be hit at that distance but the value of the gun in the siege of a city is easy to compute. Gilmore's "Swamp Angel" with a range of six miles would have destroyed Charleston in the Civil War if it had not burst soon after going into commission. Such a gun as the one at Sandy Hook would soon have made any Confederate city untenable.

Arms does well to quiet down, now that real nations are taking the center of the stage.

FARMS AND THEIR PESTS.

The everyday criticism of small farming in Hawaii is that, while the land yields well and market prices are high, it does not pay to fight destructive bugs and insects. Precisely the same thing was said of pioneer farming on the mainland. The early New Englander had a hard time battling with the marauders of the air and forest. When he planted corn, myriads of crows descended upon the tender young shoots by day and the deer came to feed by night. The wheat suffered from the wild geese, wild turkey and the weevil. As the remnants of the crops matured, the ripening corn became the prey of coons and squirrels as well as larger quadrupeds and a great variety of birds assailed the tassels of the wheat. Fruit and vegetables were fair game for a host of feathered and four-footed thieves and insect depredators, from robins and jays to rabbits and grasshoppers. Even chicken raising was no pastime, with hawks circling above the fowls by day and foxes and wild cats prowling by night. Getting a living was an everlasting fight in pioneer days; but the time came when, by the SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTRY, some of the pests disappeared and the rest became easy to keep down.

That is the keynote of the fight against agricultural pests everywhere—the settlement of the country. Today a man goes out into the middle of a thousand acres of wild land and plants a little garden. At once the pests of the jungle rally on the fresh vegetables and the farmer fights against odds. But let a few score more farmers come in, cultivating the whole thousand acres and each tract has no more destructive insects than its owner can handle. Observe the Chinese market-gardeners whose vegetable farms are within city limits or in long settled suburbs. Don't they succeed? Don't they manage to feed themselves and the town besides? There is no necromancy about it all; it is simply the result of good judgment in picking out a place to cultivate and industry in pushing the work. What the Chinamen do in these respects is possible for the superior Caucasian. In any part of the islands white farmers, if they cultivate a large enough contiguous area, can handle the pest question as easily as they do in Ohio or California or Mississippi.

But destructive insects attack, in the main, the growths of staple or general agriculture, which are not the crops we recommend to the white producers of Hawaii. The farmer here must not expect to get rich in growing the things of which California yields an overplus. If he does he will have nothing to export; and in the home market he will meet the rivalry of Asiatics. His great opportunity lies in special agriculture, the pests to threaten which either have not developed or are easily controlled. Let him avoid wheat, corn and garden truck, except for his own private use, and ever go into dairy products, for which the whole country is adapted or the raising of sils, pineapples, tobacco, peanuts, bananas, poultry, small fruits, vanilla beans, etc. In these pursuits the pests count for little and the profits for much. They are the ones to which the small farmer should be invited and the way prepared for him.

It is to be hoped, now that the Territorial Agricultural bureau has got an invoice of tobacco seeds that ranchers will give them a fair trial. Tobacco grown under canvas is making Connecticut farmers rich and the process might be used to advantage here. Mr. Wray Taylor not only has seeds to give away but will furnish directions for planting them. On the surface of things there would seem to be no reason in soil or climate—there is certainly none in latitude—why the tobacco of Cuba could not be equalled in Hawaii. Who knows but that, in course of time, the Honolulu cigar will be as famous as that of Havana or Manila?

The romance of Giron and the Crown Princess of Saxony is at an end and the notorious pair will return to their families. Of late the Princess has been grieving for her children and ignoring Giron. He, in turn, has been making capital for himself in interviews of vaudeville managers. The probable end of the Princess, unless she runs away again, is in a convent.

The question of who let Wright escape is not so important as why he was allowed to go. In most well-managed countries, when a criminal escapes he is handed over to the police. Here he is allowed to make a date for the next day.

The Duke of Tetuan, of Irish blood and Spanish training, was a fire eater of the most pronounced type, but his place in the history of his country was made secure not so much by his bravery in war as by the fact that he arranged the marriage between King Alfonso XII and the Queen Regent.

Hawaii as a State would have two Senators working for it. As a Territory it must depend upon one Delegate and a lobby. Considering the important bills for and against us coming up at the next session, the stronger the lobby is made the better.

Mr. Onsted was done an injustice by the implication that his separation from the office of deputy sheriff on Kauai was other than of his own volition. As his letter explains, he resigned during the absence of Sheriff Coney.

King Edward had one meeting with Miles and then went to bed sick. It was all because of the man's dazle. Monarchs who invite Miles should either gaze at him through smoked glass or make him come in plain clothes.

Orders from Washington to send Pacific Naval vessels south have no reference to Venezuela. The Honduras affair is the incentive. The United States has interests there worth protecting.

If you have a Hawaiian coin with a nick in it you can't pass it as for redemption at face value, but if you keep it long enough it will sell well as a curio.

Austria should have a care about expansion. It might mean another language in the parliament.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The liquor dealers have prepared a draft of a new liquor law for submission to the Legislature.

Negotiations are pending for the transfer of the Kona-Kau railway to Wilson, Lyon & Co., the contractors who have been looking over the line for some time past.

Marshal Hendry has received a copy of the Attorney General's report for 1902. It contains a statement of the salaries paid to Federal judicial officials in Hawaii, and also contains a reference to the pardon granted by President Roosevelt to Manuel Castahana.

Marshal Hendry has received word from William H. Moir that he has been appointed a special examiner by the Attorney General, with an increase of salary of \$500 a year. Moir is the examiner who first examined the Federal offices in Hawaii after Judge Estee arrived in Honolulu.

Judge De Bolt has received his new commission as First Judge of the First Circuit Court. It is signed by President Roosevelt and is for four years, dating from January 15, 1903. The old commission was only to the close of the present session of Congress, his appointment having been made during recess.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown.

The grand jury will probably make a report on Monday.

Frederick O'Brien is reported to be managing the Manila Cable News.

Mrs. A. D. Larnach has gone to Waipua to visit for several weeks with her mother, Mrs. Perry.

United States District Attorney Breckins has received word from New York that Judge Estee's decision in the H. Hamano case would be followed in the remaining cases before the General Board of Appraisers.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Representative Henry Jaeger leaves for Kauai tomorrow, and will return to Honolulu next Sunday morning.

The new Kapoli Park superintendent's lodge is nearing completion and presents an attractive appearance. Water pipes are being laid over the ground around the house and to the main road.

Tenders will be received for the construction of a teacher's cottage at Lihue, Kauai. Plans can be seen at the office of the Department of Public Instruction.

Chinatown was lively last evening with the crashing music from several Chinese bands posted on the balconies of the club houses. The festivities marked the close of the New Year celebrations.

Police Officer Mason placed under arrest yesterday morning half a dozen men who were found gambling on the deck of the tug Eleu. They were booked at the police station as J. Christianson, J. C. Lawrence, M. Black, W. Heinz, F. Heinz, Manuel Charlton.

Judge Highton is ill as the result of an operation.

Prince Kuhio is expected to return in the Mauna Loa today.

Treasurer Kepokai is reported ill with breakbone fever. He expects to return to duty today.

The libel filed against the schooner "Churchill" was dismissed in United States court yesterday.

Kau Republicans have another kick coming. They want control of educational affairs given to the county.

Rex Hitchcock, recently appointed Deputy Sheriff of Molokai, will depart for the island tomorrow with his family.

Freitas, a Portuguese stockman on Maui, is reported to have driven off three tax officers who were trying to count his cattle, at the point of a gun.

The Chinese have received word that Yang Wei Pin has signed the fire claims warrants and the envoy sent to China is returning to Honolulu with the documents.

Walluku has a case of bribery. The grand jury which meets next month will consider the case of a Chinese who tried to bribe an officer into not arresting Chinese gamblers.

Sheriff Baldwin and the Republican committee at Lahaina are having a little dispute over the appointment of a successor to Geo. H. Cummings, sheriff's clerk, who resigned several weeks ago.

Mrs. Antonio Miguel was badly injured in a runaway yesterday near the corner of South and King streets. She was cut about the face and shoulders, and was taken to the Queen's Hospital for treatment.

At the residence of A. E. G. Miller, on Punchbowl street, Mr. Chas. L. Gilmore and Miss Elizabeth S. Wassman, from Kona, Hawaii, were married last evening by Rev. Mr. Pearson. They will probably live in Hilo.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Baird were the hosts last evening at a moonlight bathing party at the Waikiki annex of the Hawaiian Hotel. There were sixty-five guests and all enjoyed the hour in the water to the fullest extent. After the swimming the young people partook of a fish chowder supper. The party was in honor of Miss Edna Chase, who is a guest of the Bairds.

Busy Wharves Today.

Today will be a busy one along the waterfront, as the island boats will finish loading and sail for the other islands. The Kinau sails at noon for Maui and Hawaii ports; the Claudine at 5 o'clock for Lahaina and Kahului, Maui; the W. G. Hall for Hanalei, Kauai, Eleele and other Kauai ports; the Ellipse at 5 p. m. for Molokai, Maui and Hawaii ports. The steamer Mauna Loa is due to arrive this forenoon from Kona ports, and the Lehua will be back from Molokai today.

Hawaiian Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 7.—Paahau, \$15 7-8; Hawaiian Commercial, \$45 3-4; Honolulu, \$13 3-4; Makaweli, \$27. Quomes, no bids.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 9.—Paahau, \$16; Hawaiian Commercial, \$45 3-4; Honolulu, \$13 3-4; Makaweli, \$27. Quomes, no bids.

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla at different times for stomach troubles, and a run down condition of the system, and have been greatly benefited by its use. I would not be without it in my family. I am troubled with weak stomach and nausea, and Hood's Sarsaparilla invaluable." E. B. HICKMAN, W. Chester, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Strengthen and tone the stomach and the whole digestive system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, February 9, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask.
MERCHANDISE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	410	
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	80	50	
BONDS				
U.S. 4's	5,000,000	30	24 1/2	25
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	20 3/4	
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,512,750	100	27 1/2	
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	25	27	30
Honolulu	750,000	100	11 1/2	
Honolulu	2,000,000	20	20	
Kahuku	500,000	100	11 1/2	
Kahuku	500,000	20	21	
Kihel Plan, Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	50	6	8
Kipahulu	150,000	100	60	
Koloa	150,000	100	60	
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	100	45	
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100	110	
Quomes	1,000,000	100	11 1/2	
Ookala	500,000	80	11 1/2	
Oloa Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	20	11	
Oloa	150,000	100	110	
Panama Sugar Co.	1,000,000	80	100	
Pacific	500,000	100	100	
Pala	750,000	100	100	
Peepee	750,000	100	100	
Pioneer	1,750,000	100	90	
Waialua Agr. Co.	1,500,000	100	57 1/2	
Waialua	750,000	100	57 1/2	
Waianae	250,000	100	100	
STAMPS & CO'S				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	100	
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	100	
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	100	
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	50	67 1/2	
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10	10	
O. R. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100	16	
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.	5,000,000	100	100	
Hilo S. S. Co. 6 p. c.	500,000	100	100	
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100	100	
Haw. P. & O. 6 p. c.	1,000,000	100	100 1/2	
O. R. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100	104	
Oahu P. & O. 6 p. c.	1,000,000	100	100	
Waialua Agr. Co. 6 p. c.	1,500,000	100	100 1/2	
Kahuku 6 p. c.	500,000	100	100 1/2	
Pioneer Mill Co.	1,000,000	100	100	

SESSION SALES.

Ten Ewa \$24.25.

NEW LAUNCH IS LAUNCHED

The old sloop Eagle was re-launched yesterday from Sumner Island, this time as a gasoline launch, with a 20-horse-power Fairbanks-Morse engine. The Eagle is a large boat and is now owned by Wally Davis. It is said that the launch will be pressed into use on the Koolau side of Oahu and take out fishing parties from Honolulu who will go over to the lagoon there via the Pali. She will also be used in and about the harbor here.

Ten Years Ago Today.

Ten years ago this morning the first steamer to arrive from San Francisco after the news of the Hawaiian revolution had reached the

SIX MILLIONS FOR TERRITORY PUBLIC WORK

Estimates of the Needs of the Various Islands Are Submitted by Superintendent Cooper to Governor Dole.

Six million, six hundred and thirty-two thousand, two hundred and eighty-four dollars and seventy-eight cents is the aggregate amount of the estimate which is recommended by Supt. Henry E. Cooper as needed by the Public Works Department for the next two years. Two-thirds of this amount however is for improvements under the proposed loan bill, and the legislature is to be asked to pick out what is most needed, Supt. Cooper stating in his report that the improvements suggested by him are what are necessary to the Territory and it will be left to the legislature to select the most important.

The actual running expenses of the Department for the next two years is but \$465,829 according to the estimate submitted to Governor Dole on Saturday. The estimated expenditures for public works of various kinds for the coming biennial period is \$3,582,745.70 and for roads and bridges \$962,745.70. Under the loan bill there is a provision for public works to the amount of \$3,078,620 with an added estimate for roads and bridges aggregating \$1,192,422.

The report contains many important recommendations, which will be of immense value even though the work is taken from the Department of Public Works under the proposed county bill, for it sets out in exact detail just what each district will require.

Important improvements to the lighting and water systems of Honolulu, with a new plan for wharves and for a prison and insane asylum, are among the most important recommendations for this city, while a recommendation of \$30,000 for an exhibit at St. Louis interests the whole Territory. There are just as important recommendations for the other islands and Honolulu will not monopolize all the public works if Supt. Cooper's estimates go through.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES.

The total appropriation asked for salaries and payrolls is \$465,829. There are a few slight increases recommended in the salaries, but as a whole there are not many changes from two years ago. For the Public Works office with the minor bureaus the total allowance asked is \$230,779. The Bureau of Water Works requires \$45,990. Public Grounds, \$25,860; Fire Departments, \$129,240; Pilot's office, \$33,990. The salary of electrical inspector at \$4,800 is a new office created, as is also that of building commissioner with a salary of \$3,600. The payroll of the Honolulu Fire Department is increased from \$72,250 to \$125,640, there being a larger equipment and also an increase in the pay of the employees.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The following are the most important of the appropriations asked for under the head of expenditures from current receipts:

General emergency appropriation \$100,000
Road damages, all islands..... 150,000
Building at St. Louis Exposition..... 20,000
Repairs, furniture, etc., for public buildings..... 50,000
Repairs Royal Mausoleum..... 10,000
Landings and buoys, Hawaii..... 10,000
Landings and buoys, Maui..... 5,000
Landings and buoys, general..... 15,000
Expenses steam tug..... 20,000
Expense numbering houses..... 4,800
Subsidy, O. R. & L. Co..... 37,100
Electric light, Honolulu..... 12,000
Police alarm maintenance..... 7,000
Electric lighting, Hilo..... 7,000
Honolulu Park Commission..... 20,000
Expense laundries..... 11,000
Curbing and paving..... 8,000
Constructing sidewalks..... 25,000
Fencing and grading..... 10,000
Cemeteries..... 6,000
Fire proof vaults, Survey office..... 15,000
Reconstruction Oahu Jail..... 20,000
Reconstruction Judiciary Building..... 45,000

SEWERAGE, HONOLULU.

Expenses pumping station..... 26,000
Expenses garbage service..... 30,000
Garbage crematory..... 7,200

WATER WORKS, HONOLULU.

General repairs..... 12,000
Reservoir repairs..... 8,000
Running expenses..... 11,000
Running expenses pumping plants..... 50,000

WATER WORKS, OTHER ISLANDS.

The total estimated expenditure under this item is \$34,550, of which \$19,000 goes for the Hilo Water Works. The remainder is divided up among Laupahoehoe, Waikiki, Lahaina and other water works.

The total appropriation for the Fire Department is \$69,940, of which \$42,460 is for the Honolulu Fire Department proper with \$7,220 for each of the three new stations contemplated at Nuuanu, Kalihi and Waikiki. The same amount, \$7,220, is appropriated for the Hilo department.

PUBLIC GROUNDS.

There is an estimate of \$5,920 for public grounds in Honolulu, of which \$2,500 is for the improvement of Thomas Square.

EMERGENCY AND ROAD DAMAGES.

Speaking of the \$100,000 general emergency fund for which an appropriation is asked, Mr. Cooper says that there is great need for a fund of this kind for unforeseen emergencies. Much work is left undone because there is no fund from which a deficiency can be supplied.

Mr. Cooper says also that the appropriation of \$50,000 made by the last legislature for road damages on all islands was entirely too small, so that it became necessary to make exchanges of public lands for rights of way and sites for public improvements. Ample funds at the disposal of the Department, he believes would make possible prompt and economical settlement with owners of property required by the government.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Under the title of "Expense of Territorial Exhibit at St. Louis, \$30,000," Supt. Cooper in his report to the Governor says:

"I believe that it is the duty of the Territory to be well represented at the coming Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. With the exception of that represented by the Department of Public Instruction there has been no official exhibit from the Islands at the many Expositions held on the mainland in recent years, a lack of which, and the method adopted by persons who have sought to represent or rather misrepresent the Islands by conducting side shows, has been extremely detrimental to our interests. It is time that the people of the mainland should be given a correct understanding of our conditions and that they should know who and what we are. It appears to me that this is an opportunity that should not be neglected.

"During the visit of Commissioner Barrett to the Islands in the month of April, 1902, a committee was organized representing the citizens of the Territory, for the purpose of forwarding the enterprise of making an exhibit at St. Louis. Sketch plans have been prepared for a building and a site has been set apart by the Exposition Commissioners. The estimated cost of this building is \$20,000. To this should be added another \$10,000 for the purpose of preparing the Territorial exhibit.

"I have no doubt that if the appropriation is passed that an additional sum will be raised by the citizens for prosecuting this most desirable scheme, as every man, woman and child is interested in seeing the Territory properly represented on this occasion."

NEED OF FIRE PROTECTION.

Mr. Cooper also recommends the purchase of new fire equipment for both Hilo and Honolulu and says: "Honolulu should have better protection from fire. These apparatus are intended to cover the outlying districts, that are now entirely unprotected. The growing city of Hilo should have additional apparatus."

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

A total appropriation of \$962,745.08 is asked for roads and bridges on all the islands. This is divided by islands as follows:

Hawaii.
North Kona.....\$ 34,700.00
South Kona..... 31,400.00
Kau..... 33,500.00
Puna (Volcano Road \$25,000)..... 35,000.00
South Hilo..... 42,000.00
North Hilo..... 15,000.00
Hamakua..... 55,000.00
North Kohala..... 20,000.00

Maui.
Hana..... 11,000.00
Makawao..... 30,300.00
Waikuku..... 17,200.00

Molokai.

Roads and bridges and improving trails..... 2,800.00

Oahu.

Koolau..... 15,900.00
Koolauloa..... 9,300.00
Waialua..... 10,200.00
Ewa and Waiānae..... 7,500.00
Honolulu..... 533,910.08

Kauai.

Waimea..... 20,000.00
Lihue..... 28,500.00
Koloa..... 6,035.00
Hanalei..... 3,000.00

Niihau.

Roads and bridges, general..... 500.00

HONOLULU ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The item for "Roads and Bridges in Honolulu" is divided as follows: Office, \$22,622; Stables, \$40,382.08; Blacksmith and Carpenter shops, \$19,920; Live stock, \$3,900; New Carts and Wagons, \$4,360; New Machinery, \$3,000; Shoeing shop, \$1,992; Repairs to Nuuanu retaining wall, \$15,000; Makiki stream, \$5,990; Pauoa stream, \$5,000; Emergency Fund, \$10,000; Street Improvements, Honolulu, \$401,604.

Some of the larger items in the estimates for street improvements in Honolulu are as follows: Ala Moana road, \$15,000; Alapai street, \$3,000; Alexander street, \$3,992; Beretania street, \$25,000; Beach Road, \$10,000; Diamond Head road, \$5,000; Emma street, \$2,500; Eplanade, \$2,500; Fort street, \$5,000; Hotel street, \$3,000; Twilite streets, \$10,000; King street, \$28,000; Kinau street, \$9,000; Kukui street, \$12,500; Lunailo street, \$3,000; Lusitana street, \$10,000; Nuuanu Pali road, \$12,880; Nuuanu street, \$13,500; Pauoa road, \$10,000; Pihikoi street, \$5,000; Punchbowl street, \$10,000; Punchbowl drive, \$5,000; Queen street, \$10,000; School street, \$16,000; Sheridan street, \$3,000; South street, \$2,000; Tantalus road, \$5,000; Vineyard street, \$16,000; Waikiki road, \$15,000; Ward street, \$5,000; Waialeale road, \$3,000; Young street, \$15,000.

LOAN RECOMMENDATIONS.

"Acting under the supposition that you will recommend to the legislature the passage of an Act, authorizing the issuance of bonds from the sale of which funds may be delivered for the erection of public improvements," says Supt. Cooper, "I have separated the items which appear to be properly payable from current receipts, from those belonging to the class of new improvements to be paid for from the Loan Fund.

"I believe that the general policy of this Department should be the proper care of all existing public works, and the expenditure of public funds for revenue producing objects, such as new roads, wharves, and reservoirs for the conservation of water and development of electric power, still it is true that public needs require expenditure of funds for purposes that are not revenue producing, such as the erection of a new penitentiary and jail, a new building for the insane, new school houses and teachers' cottages, further accommodations for the legislature, courts and Territorial and county officers.

"I therefore submit herewith estimates for these various public improvements, so that the legislature may have an opportunity of discussing their merits and providing by appropriation for the erection of such of them as may seem for the best interests of the public."

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

Supt. Cooper's estimates for public works under the loan bill is \$3,678,620, and the principal items are as follows:

Landings, wharves and buoys.....\$750,000
Dredging Honolulu Harbor..... 50,000
Nuuanu reservoir..... 150,000
Filtration plant, Nuuanu Valley..... 60,000
Lot for electric light station, Nuuanu..... 6,000
Reservoir, Kalihi..... 50,000
Reservoir, Diamond Head..... 8,000
Building high lift pump, Beretania street..... 25,000
High lift pump, Honolulu Iron Works, contract..... 17,000
Purchase of pipe..... 25,000
High lift reservoir and pipe..... 25,000
Fire hydrants, Honolulu..... 9,000
New fire stations..... 49,000
Extension fire alarm system..... 10,000
Electric light plant, Honolulu..... 50,000
Underground conduits..... 150,000
Wharf, Hilo..... 100,000
Wharf, McGregor's landing, Maui..... 6,000
Wharf, Kealahou Bay..... 30,000
Addition to Capitol Building..... 250,000
New road, Department stables..... 15,000
New Insane Asylum..... 75,000
New Penitentiary..... 250,000
Government laundries..... 30,000
Kerosene warehouse..... 18,000
Dispensary..... 8,000
Court house, Hilo..... 50,000
Jail, Hilo..... 16,000
Court house and jail, Kona..... 7,500
Court house and jail, Waikuku..... 20,000
School houses, Oahu..... 153,900
School houses, Hawaii..... 34,800
School houses, Maui, Molokai and Lanai..... 65,100
School houses, Kauai..... 27,000
Sewerage, Honolulu..... 83,820
Storms, sewers and drains, Honolulu..... 80,000
Outfall sewer, Honolulu..... 20,000
Garbage crematory, Honolulu..... 10,000
Sewer system, Hilo..... 25,000
Sewer system, Lahaina..... 10,000

The estimates for school houses include a new Royal School in Honolulu, \$40,000; new Normal School at \$40,000 and industrial school buildings at \$24,500.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There is a total estimate under the loan bill of \$1,192,747.78 for roads and bridges. The estimates by districts are as follows:

Hawaii.
North Kona.....\$ 10,000
South Kona..... 23,000
Kau..... 51,000
Puna..... 38,500
South Hilo..... 209,322
North Hilo..... 25,000
Hamakua..... 126,000

Maui.

Hana..... 233,000
Makawao..... 25,800
Waikuku..... 73,250
Lahaina (No estimates received).....

Oahu.

Koolau..... 13,300
Koolauloa..... 2,000
Waialua..... 25,000
Ewa and Waiānae..... 45,000
Honolulu..... 234,000

Kauai.

Waimea..... 27,000
Lihue..... 20,000
Koloa..... 8,320

STREET IMPROVEMENTS, HONOLULU.

Among the items enumerated in the Honolulu estimates are the following for street extensions: Bates street, \$9,000; Asylum road, \$5,000; Fort street, \$20,000; Hotel street, \$5,000; Kukui street, \$20,000; Kuakini street, \$10,000; Pihikoi street, \$20,000; School street, \$30,000; Vineyard street, \$20,000; Paving streets with stone blocks, bituminous, rock, etc., \$50,000.

Of the Hilo estimate there is \$25,000 for macadamizing Waiānae street, and \$14,000 for improving Volcano street.

THE NEW WHARVES.

Regarding new wharves Supt. Cooper says he desires to lay special stress upon the necessity for the reconstruction of the harbor front along the Esplanade. "The general condition of the wharves and sheds is very poor, requiring almost an entire rebuilding of the existing landings. Such being the case, it appears to me the time has arrived for a radical change in that locality." A sketch is then given of the proposed new wharves, which has already been outlined in the Advertiser. Cooper further says: "If this scheme is carried out it would give about 240 lineal feet more wharf frontage than exists at present. Preliminary estimates of revenues to be derived from these increased facilities, show a very considerable return upon the proposed cost of construction."

The item of \$50,000 for dredging the harbor is inserted because of the doubtfulness of obtaining an appropriation from Congress in time for use the coming year.

NEW WATER SYSTEM.

Referring to the new Nuuanu reservoir, Supt. Cooper says: "By the construction of this improvement, a large supply of water will be secured for the city and an opportunity given for generating electrical power, to be used for

extending the lighting system of Honolulu, and also for running the present pumping plants."

The necessity for a filter is also urged and Mr. Cooper hopes that it will receive hearty support. "For by its use, pure water for the city will be insured, which will be a very material item in reducing causes of sickness."

From the new reservoir the power is to be obtained for 200 new electric lights. It is recommended also that a conduit be built for the placing of all electric wires underground, rent to be charged to the private corporations using it. Wires are said to be an obstruction to the fire department, and the poles disfigure the city. A recommendation is made also that the legislature compel all electric companies to place their wires underground within a two mile radius of the Capitol.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Reference is made also to the need of the construction of the Judiciary building, and the necessity for accommodations for the courts while that is going on. County officers must also be accommodated.

"A new penitentiary is needed for the island of Oahu," says Cooper, "and I believe that the site at present occupied by the Insane Asylum is the best one for the new building. In this case a new site will have to be secured for the Insane Asylum. Several sites have been discussed, but no definite conclusion has been arrived at. A complete set of new buildings are required for the care of the insane. This item is urgent."

"I have also inserted an item for the 'Repair of the Present Oahu Jail.' Conditions prevailing there at present require immediate relief. This should be undertaken without waiting for the construction of a new penitentiary."

PAVING OF STREETS.

In conclusion Supt. Cooper refers to paving Honolulu streets with some substantial material which he considers to be a necessity. "The present macadamized roads do not stand the heavy traffic," says Mr. Cooper. "This matter has received the careful consideration of the engineers of the department, and the Supervisor of Honolulu, and I believe it to be the consensus of opinion, after consultation with the practical men of the town, that the water front streets should be paved with stone blocks, set upon a concrete foundation, with a sand cushion. I believe it would be folly to lay these blocks unless in the most approved and substantial manner. Bituminous rocks I believe to be a very suitable material for streets having less of the heavy wear and tear, for constructed in a substantial manner, it makes a very durable and sanitary pavement. I think this item is one of the most important asked for, for the city of Honolulu."

"Plans, detail estimates, etc., connected with the various suggested improvements are in the Public Works office and ready for inspection at any time."

TOBACCO SEED FOR DISTRIBUTION

A quantity of tobacco seed was received by the Territorial Agricultural Department from Washington on the last steamer, and it will be distributed to prospective tobacco planters upon request. Application must be made at the office in the Capitol building. Four varieties of seeds were sent here, Florida Sumatra, Florida Cuban, Connecticut Havana and Ohio Zimmar Spanish.

There is also sent a pamphlet giving the best methods of tobacco cultivation. In a letter from the Agricultural Department the plan of distribution is given as follows:

"For several years the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Bureau of Soils have been co-operating in work looking toward the improvement of tobacco in this country. Under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Soils the tobacco seed for the forthcoming Congressional seed distribution was secured from carefully selected and matured plants, in accordance with directions issued by the Department to individual growers. The seed was obtained from the best localities for each variety, and a plan of distribution worked out whereby the varieties suitable for certain districts will be sent there."



GENARO RUBINO DI RUBINI.

Assassin who tried to murder King Leopold of Belgium and who stated on trial that the plot included the assassinations of the Kings of England and Spain.

EIGHTY ISLANDS SWEEP BY WIND AND TIDAL WAVE

Tuamotu Archipelago Devastated by Double Disaster and Many Lives and Much Property Lost and Destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The Oceanic liner Mariposa which arrived from Tahiti today brings news of a hurricane, followed by a tidal wave, which swept the Tuamotu islands, about the middle of January.

Eighty islands of the group were devastated by the double disaster. The loss of life is reported to exceed 1,000 souls. The islands were swept of copra and stores of pearls were washed away, with the houses of the people and the warehouses of the traders.

Those who survived the wind and wave were rendered destitute. The news was brought to Tahiti by survivors who escaped in a small boat, and relief was at once sent to the sufferers.

The Tuamotu islands comprise a Polynesian archipelago belonging to the French. They lie to the eastward of the Society group. The islands have a population of a little over 5,000 scattered over a great number of islands having a total area of about 347 square miles. They are of coral formation and seldom have an area of more than ten square miles each. The largest is Turcia. The chief source of trade of the islands is the pearl-oyster and some very rich finds have been made there by parties trading from Tahiti.

MADRID, Spain, Feb. 8.—The Duke of Tetuan, who has been seriously ill for over a month, died today.

The Duke of Tetuan was of Irish descent. His name was Charles O'Donnell and he was the son of General O'Donnell, who in 1860 during the war with the Moors invested and captured the town of Tetuan in Morocco and got a title for his bravery. Apart from this inherited title, the Duke was Lord Donegal in Ireland.

Duke Tetuan was Spain's senior delegate at The Hague Peace Conference in 1899. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs in Spain until May, 1897, when in a free fight in the Senate he slapped the face of Professor Comas.

The Duke of Tetuan was born at Valencia in 1834. He entered the army and spent the larger part of his early manhood in the Philippines. He fought in the war against Morocco, and specially distinguished himself at the storming of the Oato Negron pass, which earned for him the San Fernando Order. He took part in the capture of Tetuan and was severely wounded at the battle of Sacusa. After the revolution he retired from the army with the rank of General, and entered politics. In 1879 he entered the Martinez Campos Cabinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs, after varied service as ambassador.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Macedonian complications have reached such a stage that war is now extremely probable between Russia and Turkey.

A St. Petersburg correspondent recently wrote the following forecast of the trend of events in the Balkans:

"One may be certain that Russia, in the Eastern question, will act in concert with Austria and quite outside the influence of Germany. In case of intervention or of sharing the country the adhesion of Vienna is certain. That which is imminent is the immediate and enforced cessation of the criminal warfare in Macedonia. The task of Russia will be to bring pressure on Bulgaria, while Austria will do the same on Serbia. An ultimatum, the text of which already has been prepared, will be sent to the Sultan demanding reforms in Macedonia. If, as anticipated, he refuses to grant these reforms, Austria will occupy Albania. Russia will effect a landing at Burgas, and then will advance with the Bulgarians to the Rhodope mountains. A naval demonstration in the Bosphorus is quite upon the card. The attitude of Germany and England will be awaited with anxiety. Germany is the protectress of Turkish oppression, but England can scarcely support the persecution of the Armenians. In any event, the downfall of the Ottoman empire is in sight."

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The heirs of the wife of Charles L. Fair, who was killed with him in an automobile accident in France, are seeking to repudiate the settlement made in their name in San Francisco. Mr. Fair's sisters, Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Oelrichs, are preparing to reopen the case.

The estate of the late Charles L. Fair was appraised a month ago at \$3,040,187. His two sisters are Mrs. Herman Oelrichs and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Fair in the automobile accident in France the New Jersey heirs of Mrs. Fair claimed the estate of both on the grounds that Mr. Fair was killed first. A settlement was reached between representatives of the heirs and the Fair attorneys in San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The conferences over the Venezuelan question have resulted in the reaching of a basis for the drawing of the protocol for the treaty of settlement.

This will provide for the reference of all matters affecting the preferential treatment of the allies to The Hague tribunal.

The raising of the blockade is provided for upon the payment to the allies of five thousand pounds in gold, as a preliminary.

COLON, Feb. 8.—There is great excitement over the signing by the local government of the Panama Canal treaty, which is now before the United States Senate. It is feared that the opponents of the government will be able to stir up a revolution.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—William Jennings Bryan has refused to accept an invitation to a banquet of the Cook County Democracy, as Mr. Cleveland had already accepted an invitation to attend.

MAZATLAN, Feb. 8.—There were only two deaths from the plague today. Patients who have been treated with the serum are reported better and recovering.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 8.—There has been effected a temporary settlement of the Acre difficulties.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here today.

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Company, of Boston,
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THE SHIP FLORENCE GIVEN UP

The Reinsurance Now
Reaches Eighty
Per Cent.

Vessel Is Out Sixty-Eight Days
From Tacoma and Must
Be in Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—All hope for the American ship Florence now out sixty-eight days from Tacoma for Honolulu has been given up here. Rates for re-insurance have advanced rapidly during the last week and today the vessel was put on the boards at eighty per cent. The Florence was not the vessel in distress that the Alameda reported sighting.

While shipping men in Honolulu have generally given the Florence up as lost there are a few who refuse to believe that the vessel will not arrive. They say that the weather reported during the last two months from the northern Pacific justifies them in the belief that the vessel has been blown far out of her course and may yet appear. But nearly every one believes that the vessel has met with disaster. In case she was dismasted out of the regular line of steamship travel it might be a very long time before any steamer would run across her. The Florence was loaded with a cargo of coal. She was commanded by Captain Spicer, a man well known in Honolulu, and carried a crew of about twenty men. Had the vessel been damaged to such an extent that the crew had to leave her there would have been very little hope for them in the recent bad weather, as all vessels arriving from Puget Sound way report seas in which it would be impossible for small boats to live. The barkentine Kikikat reported on arrival here that off the mouth of the Columbia River lights were seen which might have been ship's lamps being placed in boats and were possibly those of the Florence. These lights were only seen once and the Kikikat tacked and wore around to the vicinity of the place, but found no traces of wreckage.

CHILE WOULD LIKE TO STEAL BOLIVIA

SUCRE, Feb. 7.—Bolivia will appeal to The Hague tribunal against the pretensions of Chile.

La Prensa, a leading newspaper of Buenos Ayres, speaks of the ambitions of Chile as follows:

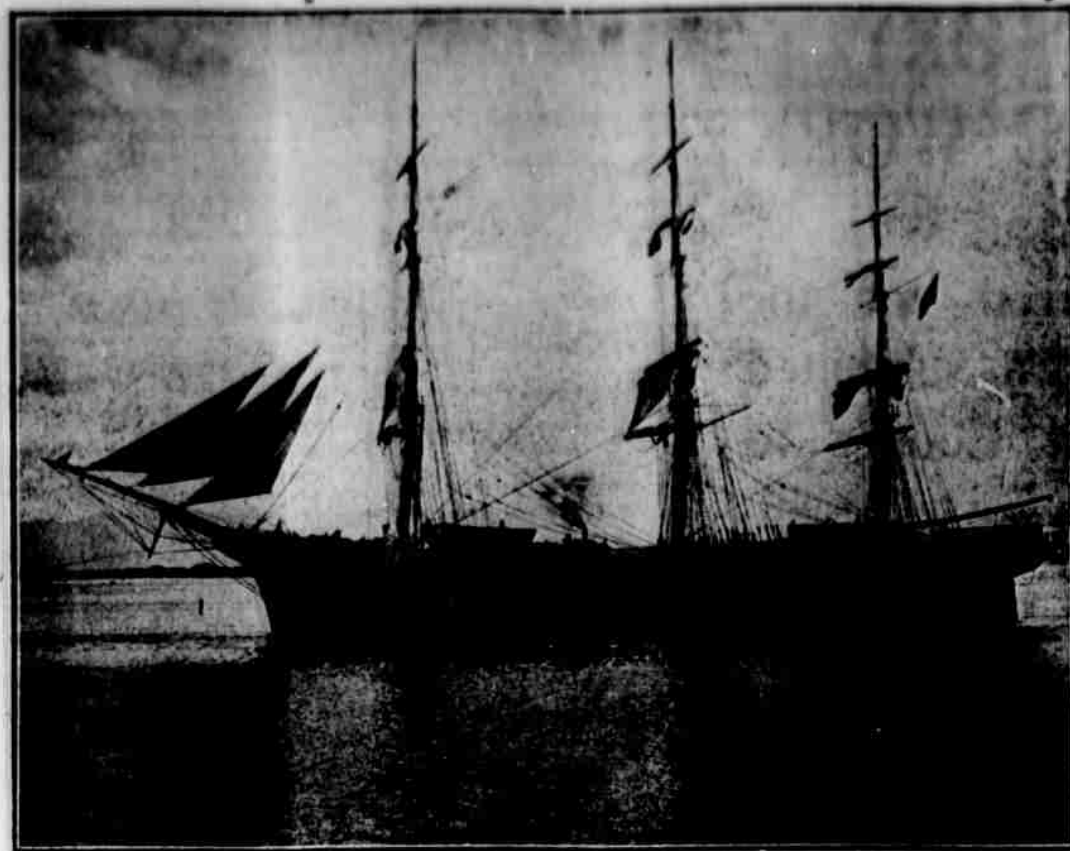
"Chile's grand aim is control of the Pacific so far as that control would exclude other South American nations from it. To this end Chile has not kept faith with Bolivia or Peru in her treaties with those Powers. There are no wars in consequence simply because Chile, being the stronger, is able to apply the law of conquest. For this reason there exists a fatal status quo on the Pacific coast answering to all the conditions of an armed peace. It is false to say that this Pacific problem is regulated according to treaty. Chile refuses to be bound by any treaty whatever, feeling herself too powerful to submit to such restraint. She conforms in her international relations only to such conditions as suit herself. She adheres neither to the letter nor to the spirit of any compact. She proposes new treaties to the weak, but such treaties are but subterfuges for the enlargement of her territory. This is the plain truth in regard to Chile."

BETTER LATE THAN

never. The Wise Man says there comes a time in men's lives when they are "afraid of that which is high; when fears are in the way; when desire fails and the grasshopper is a burden." In these days we call it nervous prostration; but it is the same old thing and is brought about in the identical way so popular with Solomon himself. The nerves collapse and the man's force and fire die out of him. It is nature's punishment for the sin of excess—and all sorts of "overdoing it." With the majority this state of things is not constitutional and may be corrected. Even in old men, when it has taken the form of general debility, a revival of the powers is virtually certain so long as there is no breakdown of any important organ. The grasshopper soon ceases to be a burden and ghosts resolve into gas, with those who rely on that popular purifier and restorative

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

As a tonic and builder this article is easily superior to any other. It promotes the rapid and complete digestion of food and thus enriches the blood, and so feeds and invigorates the nerves and all parts of the body; the impurities are thrown out through the Lungs, the Bowels, the Kidneys and the Skin—these four outlet doors—and health returns. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It is no patent medicine as formula is printed on bottles; you need have no hesitation in buying it and trusting to it. It is effective from the first dose. "There will be no disappointment." Sold by all chemists here and throughout the world.



THE ILL FATED FLORENCE.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

EDWARD M. BOYD.

Between redemption of silver and Fire Claims gossip there has been no lack of small talk on the street during the past week, but of weighty matters there is still a lack, for every one continues to wait. Sugar's slump has not affected confidence at all, but it is safe to say that there will be little business done along investment lines, until after the returns begin to come in the spring.

The position of the First National Bank in the matter of disfigured coin has caused some adverse comment but there seems little cause for it. There appears to be no statute limitation upon the disfigurement of coin. Treasury regulations place it at punctures of mutilation, but just the amount of cutting, chipping or hiping cannot be judged at this distance. When one contemplates the difference between one dollar and thirty cents, the risk that is involved in the taking of money which is in the least disfigured, the care of the bank is appreciated.

President Brown took up the matter direct yesterday when he sent on to Washington a number of pieces of money, average and extreme cases of mutilation being included in the lot, and asked what ruling would be made in the case of each. Treasurer Roberts tried to explain when he wired yesterday, as the last of a series of messages, that "Coins mutilated or so worn cannot be identified nor exchangeable," but there again the factor of mutilation came in, and the officials were as much at sea as in the first instance. There may be some little anxiety caused by the action of the bank, but in fact there exists not a single reason for any disturbing influence. It must be seen that in time there will be found a basis of action, and little care as to the pieces exchanged will have the effect of clearing out the unworthy ones. The plain intent of Congress was to have the currency redeemed and that end will be accomplished. It is unfortunate that there are pieces which will be lost although they are not more defaced than are plenty of pieces which are constantly passing current in the United States where however the money never comes in contact with an official of the Treasury department.

President Brown feels certain that there will be no material shrinkage in the circulating medium on account of the redemption of the silver. In discussing the matter yesterday he said that there would be American coins exchanged for every dollar which is presented at the bank, the only direct shrinkage being in the case of the money deposited with the Customs House and received at the Postoffice. These funds are shipped direct to the sub-treasury, there being turned over to the mint, to be recoined. This will mean that there will be a shrinkage of several hundred thousands perhaps, though once this feature is known it is hardly likely that there will be any rushing of the coin to those departments.

The payment of the Fire Claims seems almost as far off as before the passage of the bill, for there are preliminaries which must be met. Thus the necessity for the sending off all records to Washington means too that there must be time taken for the preparation of the bonds, and the selling of them, so that there may be on hand funds for the payments. This will consume several weeks, and there may be other delays owing to the fact that there will be further work needed, and no funds to pay for it, and as well that there are claims in courts.

The feature of the stock market of the week has been the rise in Pioneer Mill. This stock closed last week at \$90 but when the first sales were negotiated it was seen that there was a market at \$92.50 and the later sellings were at the same price. Altogether 135 shares changed hands at this figure. Reports from the plantation are still favorable. Ewa continues fairly strong, though the fall of one-eighth might indicate a weakening. This was due to the small block and the absence temporarily of orders. One hundred shares sold at \$24.25 and only five at the lower rate. There was a sale of twenty-one Hawaiian Agricultural at \$250, ten Kahuku at \$21.50 and 100 Honokaa at \$13.75. As well there was a report yesterday of a little sale of Waiwala at \$55. This was a surprise as there seems every reason for this stock being on the upgrade rather than on the decline. For instance the fact that the agents have taken all the bonds reducing the overdraft by \$271,000, should act on the stock favorably, but this has not yet been the case. The sale which marked a slump of two and a half points, was due to a demand for money, and the owner simply sacrificed his holding.

REAL ESTATE.

There is a renewal of inquiry in the market for lots in the suburbs, just now Kaimuki being in the saddle. The prospective extension of the Rapid Transit Company line out the Waiwala road is the cause of the action and the sellings, while not keeping pace with inquiries, are encouraging. R. D. Mead has bought in Palolo and is having plans for a house prepared. Mrs. Angus, Mrs. Myers, Dr. Mays, Ernest Mott-Smith and others are looking after plans for residences, and where there is so much smoke there is bound to be some fire, and the architects are looking up.

The Ellises, John and William, will build in College Hills very soon. They have purchased lots from Mrs. Mosman and C. T. True respectively, on Lant-hull drive, where there is a fine mountain view, and plans are being considered for their homes. Other construction in the addition is in active contemplation. Downtown there is a good prospect that the Odd Fellows will soon decide upon the form of their new home. They will make it as good a place as any lodge could have. The question of its height depends on whether or not there is some one else who will take a floor. The plan to have a roof garden will make the club feature an attractive one, and the building will be an element of beauty to New Port street.

The plans for Mr. M. P. Robinson's new building to replace that which was burned while occupied by L. R. Kerr & Company, have been approved and the building as contemplated in Architect Beardslee's drawing will be a decided addition to the street. The building will be two stories, running from the International to the Huiatua office. The front will be ornately finished with terra cotta and the walls will be of terra cotta and brick. The entrance to the second story will be by a center stairway and the two store rooms will be entered by recessed doors at either end of the building. The interior arrangements have not been fixed owing to the fact that Mr. Robinson wants the prospective tenants to have their own convenience consulted in this matter. He has asked any one looking for quarters to investigate and the results will determine the decision.

The United Chinese Society has contracted for the erection of a two-story brick store building in King near Maunakea street. The building will cost \$3000 and will be the combined endowment of the Chinese Hospital and the Society. It will be a fitting neighbor to the Mendocino block.

MARKED COINS ARE NOT TAKEN

Redemption of Hawaiian coins goes on, but in its course there has developed a condition which promises to create consternation among some of the holders of silver with the Kala-kaua profile on it.

Under the ruling of the officials of the banks mutilation in the slightest degree divides silver coin from bullion, and more than one person who offered silver money with marks or dents upon it at the First National Bank yesterday, found that they could not receive good American money for it. The bank has made the ruling under advice, and as it could not afford to run the risk of having the silver refused after shipment to the Sub-Treasury, the holders of the mutilated currency must stand the loss.

The bill providing for the redemption of Hawaiian money in more than one place mentions the legal point of abrasion. Attorneys have searched the revised statutes for some declaration on this matter, but have failed to find it. Cables from Washington have told that there is no limit on abrasion, but that mutilation makes the coins unredeemable. As there seems no way here to determine just what is the limit of mutilation it has been decided that the slightest defacement of the coin marks the limit and in consequence every piece of money offered is being scrutinized carefully.

When it was found yesterday that there was to be made a distinction as to the kinds of coin taken at the banks, there began in all the business houses the same kind of careful scrutiny. Several houses at once decided that in the future they would pay their men only in American silver, if such coin is necessary.

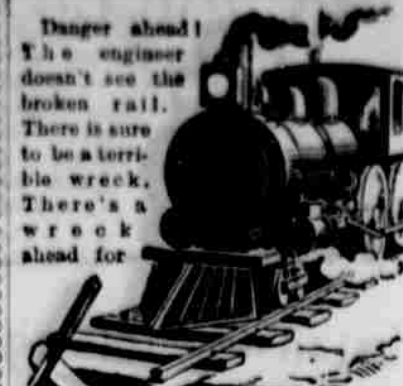
The care which must be exercised is evident when it is known that the bullion value of a silver dollar is less than 35 cents, and the agents of the Federal government cannot take the risk of having coins which have been marked so to be unacceptable to the Treasury, thrown back upon them, with a consequent loss of nearly two-thirds.

DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL WILDES

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, U. S. N., until recently junior squadron commander on the Asiatic station, died on board the Pacific Mail liner China yesterday while enroute home from the Orient to undergo examination for retirement because of failing health.

Admiral Wildes passed through Honolulu recently on his way to the Coast after being relieved of the command which he had held for a year on the Asiatic station. Previous to that time he was in command of the Pensacola navy yard. The late Admiral was born in Boston on June 17, 1843. After graduating from the Naval Academy in 1863, he was on duty with different vessels in active service during the War of the Rebellion, and after that was employed on various duties and stations. He became a captain in 1894 and in 1895 was placed in command of the cruiser Boston and in that capacity played an important part in the battle of Manila Bay. He was appointed a Rear-Admiral by President Roosevelt in October, 1901.

PNEUMONIA IS DANGEROUS.—The time to cure it is when it is merely a "bad cold." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is highly recommended by the leading physicians for this malady. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.



Danger ahead!
The engineer
doesn't see the
broken rail.
There is sure
to be a terri-
ble wreck.
There's a
wreck
ahead for
you if you pay no attention to your
weak throat and lungs.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Weak throats and weak lungs easily give way. Some extra strain, as a fresh cold, and you are down with bronchitis or pneumonia. Better strengthen these weak places before it is too late. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral heals these irritable throats, gives tone to the relaxed membranes, and imparts strength to the lungs.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown
Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper
Principal Office: Corner Fort and
King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and
interest allowed for yearly deposits at
the rate of 4½ per cent per annum.
Rules and regulations furnished upon

We Can

recommend

Dr. Bigelow's

ANTISEPTIC

SKIN SOAP

as the best soap for medi-
cinal and toilet use.

TRY IT

Per cake, . . . 25c.
Per box, . . . 50c.

**Hollister
Drug COMPANY.**

Fort Street.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S NEW YORK LINE

Regular Packets

Sailing from
NEW YORK to HONOLULU
at regular intervals.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby St., Boston.
OR C. BREWER & CO.,
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

The "Star" Ventilator.

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating
factories of all kinds, public build-
ings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles

Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily

Laid

These tiles are recommended by

leading architects, engineers and

builders of first class buildings.

Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, cop-

per, galvanized steel screw plates.

Send for illustrated book-list of our

specialties, mailed free upon applica-

tion. **MECHANICAL & CO., Inc.,**

Sole Manufacturers,

517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ENGRAVINGS

Bombay-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insur' Co OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$500,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Cooke, President
P. C. Jones, Vice President
C. H. Cooke, Cashier
F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier
Directors: Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, R. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort Street.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks \$500,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks \$500,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 45,500,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

**The Timekeeping Kind**

We sell a fine heavy solid gold, hunting or open face, plain or engraved, with 17-jewel movement for
\$50.00.

Also much cheaper ones; but there's a difference, of course.

For perfection of time keeping and sterling worth you cannot do better than to purchase one of our specials at
\$50.00.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

J. A. Maxfield and J. McCloskey of San Francisco, who were reported to be missing from that city arrived in Honolulu on the Ventura. They had been carried away by mistake.

SUGAR

(Special to the Advertiser.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—The late consular reports received at the state Department contain some statements about the sugar crop. One of these comes from Consul Henry W. Diederich at Bremen, dated Dec. 15 late and reads as follows:

"Since my reports on this year's estimates of the European sugar production, many of the beet-growing countries were afflicted by severe weather, which created havoc among the beets in the fields and retarded work at the factories. Besides, it was found that the beets brought to the factories were rather undersized. It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that recent factory estimates show a considerable reduction.

"The International Union for Sugar Statistics, comprising all the sugar factories of the various countries, reports the following December estimates for 1902—3:

Country.	Sugar, Tons.	Loss, Per cent.	Gain, Per cent.
Germany	1,703,815	25.7	.....
Austria-Hungary	1,060,800	17.9	.....
France	818,590	26.1	.....
Belgium	198,060	39.1	.....
Holland	97,700	51.8	.....
Russia	1,184,240	10	.....
Sweden	73,098	42.6	.....
Denmark	38,500	37	.....
Total	5,174,743	.....	.....

"These figures will be probably increased 230,000 or 250,000 tons by reports from a few less important countries. The sugar in the beets turned out better than was expected; nevertheless, the total decrease in production from last year is striking."

Consul John C. Covert at Lyons, under date of Dec. 20 last, has forwarded to the State Department the following regarding the Brussels conference and French Sugar:

"The people of France are happy in the anticipation of a reduction in the enormous price they have for years been paying for sugar. Their hopes are based on the recent action of the Lower House of the French parliament, in reducing the internal-revenue tax on that article to 25 francs (\$4.82) per 100 kilograms (220 pounds). Up to the present time, the tax has been 60 francs (\$11.58) per 100 kilograms, and the retail price of sugar in the groceries, 11 cents per pound.

"In the debate in the Lower House of Parliament, the opinion was expressed that the consumption would so increase as to compensate for the loss of excise revenue, which aggregated 50,000,000 francs (\$9,650,000) per year; but this loss of revenue is more than compensated by the abolition of sugar bounties, which in 1901 amounted to nearly \$20,000,000. The Lower House also adopted a bill ratifying the action of the Brussels Sugar Congress.

"The cessation of the bounty does not take effect until September, 1903, and it is impossible to estimate at present the reduction that is certain to take place in the growing of beets; but farmers are thinking what they will do with the land that will be released. The growing of beets has been generally confined to the northern Departments of France, and before these became the favorite crop, oil seeds were cultivated with profit; also rape seed and poppy. These are imported into France in large quantities, and their consumption has more than doubled within a few years. The Journal d'Agriculture states that while petroleum has taken the place of the oils produced from these seeds as illuminants, they are very popular as lubricants.

"An authority in Lyons expresses the opinion that wheat will be grown on much of the acreage heretofore sown in beets, and that its price will be enhanced. The fruit-canning factories in the Midi, which have been almost idle for some years, will find a new career of activity, and an increased export of French preserved fruits may follow. The habit so general in the United States of preserving a large provision of fruit every fall does not prevail in France. The people eat their fruit raw.

"It is proposed to increase the allowance of sugar in the army. The testimony of professional pedestrians is conclusive that the use of sugar enables one to support fatigue with much greater ease than that of other foods. A gentleman well known for his scientific attainments says that the mixture of molasses or the residue of sugar with fodder would be productive of excellent results for working oxen and for milch cows. He also asserts: 'It is established that sugar can replace a quantity of oats fed to a horse without diminishing his muscular energy.'

"Mr. Grandeaun, in a recent paper on this subject, quoted the following paragraph from the pen of a scientist who was traveling in the Transvaal at the time of the war:

"As a result of circumstances too long to relate, I found myself blockaded between the English and the Boer forces, unable to move without receiving a gunshot from one side or the other. I was forced during six weeks to depend upon sugar, mixed with a little sawdust, for nourishment for myself and six rabbits, which I was absolutely desirous of keeping for breeding purposes. It was impossible for me to find straw for my rabbits. They and your humble servant were none the worse for this diet; we prospered under it and the rabbits grew fat.

"I extract a few sentences from a paper written by M. Emile Saillard, director of the laboratory of the United Sugar Manufacturers of France:

"Since the subject of molasses and fodder has been agitated, the farmers and sugar manufacturers have turned their attention to peat (tourbe).

"We know from the experiments of Professor Kellner that peat has a depressing influence upon the digestion of fodder with which it is mixed. But it is questionable whether it has a chemical effect; that is to say, whether a decomposition is produced by the salts of the molasses and those contained in the peat which may have a salutary effect on the mixture as a whole. We have made experiments in this direction, and the result of our analysis is:

PEAT.	Per cent.
Moisture	14.92
Azote total	.61
Cellulose	18.9
Pentosanes	8.35
Cindres	1.34

MOLASSES.	Per cent.
Sugar	44.37
Cindres	19.21
Extract	72.82
SO	353
Carbonic acid	42

"These figures vary with the nature of the peat. 'Peat generally has an acidulous reaction; the acidity increases with heating, and at the same time the heat is accompanied by an exhalation of carbonic acid.

"When peat and molasses are mixed, there is always a throwing out of heat. Measured with a sensitive calorimeter and a thermometer, one of the mixtures that we prepared rose to about 70 calories, using 220 pounds of peat and molasses. This increase is certainly due to the acid properties of the peat acting upon the alkalies freed or carbonated in the molasses.

"The writer concludes that the final effect of the mixture is favorable to digestion.

"At the national congress held in France in 1902 to consider 'ra-

LIKE HER OLD SELF

THE STORY OF A GIRL ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Both She and Her Mother Are Enthusiastic Over a Wonderful Event in Their Lives.

Miss Maud E. Cable, of Chico, Butte Co., Calif., is a bright, vivacious girl of fifteen, with the glow of health in her cheeks. A few months ago, however, she was sick and weakly. How this wonderful change came about is best told in the words of her mother, Mrs. Rose Cable, who says:

"My daughter was in a miserable state of health and I feared she could not live. It began with irregularity in the natural functions of her sex, accompanied by severe headaches, heart and stomach trouble, and finally she broke down entirely. The doctor said she had anæmia, which, he said, meant that her blood had turned to water. 'The pain in her head was so severe that she was hardly able to bear it; her stomach so weak that she could eat nothing but soup. Her liver was congested and torpid, her nerves all unstrung and her complexion just like a dead person's. She grew worse in spite of the doctor's care and finally her hands and feet began to swell.

"An advertisement in the papers led me to have her try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and she began to feel better almost immediately upon taking them. She grew better every day. When she had taken them two weeks she had gained eight pounds, and fourteen by the time she had taken five boxes. Her color has come back and she looks like her old self. She has gone to work again.

"I feel very grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for her, for I am sure they saved her life."

Anæmia is not the only disease which succumbs to the potent influence of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion and all forms of weakness either in male or female. They are sold by all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Price, 50 cents per box; six boxes \$2.50.

COMMENT IN WASHINGTON.

(Continued from Page 1.)
As this protest is considered strictly pertinent to the question, the people here who are interested in Hawaiian affairs are wondering what has become of this unanimous petition.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The Chinese question is another subject upon which business men living in Hawaii would like to see some action taken.

"Of course, there is an overwhelming sentiment in the United States in favor of the exclusion of Chinese labor," said the Hawaiian gentleman above quoted, "but it certainly would be a vast benefit to the Islands if we could in some way get more Chinese laborers and servants there. This report of the Senate committee speaks about the necessity of excluding 'cheap Chinese labor.' Why, I have had to pay \$1.25 and \$1.50 a day and board for my Chinese, and I have difficulty, great difficulty, in getting enough of them at that, while in Virginia in years back I was always able to get all the good farm labor I wanted for \$14 and \$16 a month, and I presume I could today. We are suffering in the Islands today for want of good labor. The importation of negroes will not solve the problem. Some 200 blacks were brought to us awhile ago from Louisiana, and inside of ninety days every one of them, I think, had been in jail. The Chinese, however, are orderly and good workers and can be depended upon."

Rough Weather on Kauai.

Both the Hall and the Ke Au Hou, which came in yesterday from Kauai ports, report that they have been having all kinds of weather on the Garden Island. In fact, the gales there seem to have been much worse there than at any other point in the group. Both vessels report that the freighter Wainaleale was storm bound at Hanalei and had been unable to make one of her landings.

Judge Estee will convene a special term of court tomorrow morning. The October term was adjourned sine die before his departure for Hilo, and a new term must now be called.

If YOUR CHILDREN are subject to croup, watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, the attack can be averted. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

"Mr. Lambert, of the Troy sugar mills, heated in a large closed receptacle a mixture of molasses and chopped straw. By drying this mixture in a warm room, a product was obtained which he called palmel, and which can be readily packed and transported and easily handled. This feed is composed of 45 per cent of straw and 55 per cent molasses. It contains at least 25 per cent of sugar and 55 per cent of digestible matter. Twelve horses employed in farm work were fed a ration composed of 10 pounds of palmel, 7 pounds of oats, and 7 pounds of hay during one hundred and twenty days. They were weighed once a week. They increased in weight while doing hard work.

"A number of sheep were fed 2-5 pounds of palmel and 6 1-2 pounds of peat per day during forty-two days. The total increase in weight per animal was 26 pounds."

CUTICURA REMEDIES THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP all ONE PRICE, the most skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and baby soap in the world. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin," post free of Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEWIS & CO., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Agents, Boston, U. S. A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1d, 2s 6d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London.

KEEP WARM ON COOL PRIMO IN WINTER

It tones the whole system, adding life to the blood and making it do its work better. Prescribed by doctors as a tonic because it is pure.

No beer sold in Hawaii will stand the chemists' test for purity with Primo—the beer that's making itself famous in Hawaii.

Buy from the Brewery if your dealer does not sell it.

TELEPHONE MAIN 341.

MAGOON BUTTS INTO WRIGHT'S CASE

J. Alfred Magoon who is under indictment for assisting Treasurer Wright to escape gives his version of Wright's departure from Honolulu. Mr. Magoon is quoted as saying that Wright's departure was not known to him, and that he had advised the treasurer that he had nothing to fear under our statutes. Magoon says also that he does not believe it reasonable to suppose he had anything to do with Wright's escape when he had advised the treasurer he was not guilty of embezzlement. He thinks it unusual also that Wright should steal \$17,749.91, an uneven amount from a fund which contained no pennies.

DOUTHITT TIES UP LITTLE'S COURT

HILO, Feb. 6.—Just because Assistant Attorney General E. A. Douthitt resigned from office Judge Little let his court go all to pieces on Tuesday. Douthitt resigned and no new appointment was made, and Little threw up his hands in despair. Little wired to the Chief Justice for instructions but got no satisfaction there, and Sheriff Andrews finally solved the difficulty by employing H. L. Ross to prosecute.

"Mr. Lambert, of the Troy sugar mills, heated in a large closed receptacle a mixture of molasses and chopped straw. By drying this mixture in a warm room, a product was obtained which he called palmel, and which can be readily packed and transported and easily handled. This feed is composed of 45 per cent of straw and 55 per cent molasses. It contains at least 25 per cent of sugar and 55 per cent of digestible matter. Twelve horses employed in farm work were fed a ration composed of 10 pounds of palmel, 7 pounds of oats, and 7 pounds of hay during one hundred and twenty days. They were weighed once a week. They increased in weight while doing hard work.

"A number of sheep were fed 2-5 pounds of palmel and 6 1-2 pounds of peat per day during forty-two days. The total increase in weight per animal was 26 pounds."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

No decisions of the Supreme Court are expected for several weeks yet. The Justices have a large number of cases before them in which Judge Gai braith and Judge Perry are writing the decisions. Until Chief Justice Frear has concluded his biennial report to the Governor no opinions will be handed down.

WHAT THIS MAN SAYS

Only Reechoes the Sentiment of Thousands in Our Republic.

The Honolulu reader is asked to thoroughly investigate the following. This can readily be done as the gentleman whose statement is published below will be only too pleased to give minute particulars to anyone enquiring not out of idle curiosity but if the enquirer really suffers from any of the consequences which always attend weakened or inactive kidneys. Read carefully what this gentleman has to say:

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago, I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing.

Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co.'s drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.



ARRIVED.

Friday, Feb. 6.
Am. bknt. Imgard, Schmidt, from San Francisco, 16 days out.
Am. S. S. Nebraska, Greene, from Kailua.

Saturday, Feb. 7, 1903.
O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, from China and Japan.
Schr. Kimo, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.
Schr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports.
Schr. Eldorado, Smith 68 days from Newcastle, New South Wales.
Am. Schr. R. C. Slade, Sonerud, 25 days from Gray's Harbor.

Saturday, Feb. 7, 1903.
O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, for San Francisco.
S. S. Nebraska, Greene, for San Francisco.
Am. bk. Kikikita, Cutler, for San Francisco.
Am. Schr. Churchill, Rosendal, for Puget Sound.
Schr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Kailua ports.
Schr. Claudine, Parker, Maui ports.
Schr. Ke Au Hou, Tallett, Kailua ports.

Monday, Feb. 9.
Schr. Nona, Pederson, from Kailua-hale.
Gas. schr. Ellipse, Townsend, from Kona and Maui ports, at 9 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, Feb. 6.
Am. schr. Helene, Christiansen, for San Francisco.
Am. bark Willcott, Macdon, for Delaware Breakwater.

Monday, Feb. 9.
Schr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Kailua ports.
Schr. Ke Au Hou, Tallett, for Hanalei, at 5 p. m.
Schr. Helene, Nicholson, for Kailua, mail and passengers only, at 5 p. m.
Schr. Lehua, Naopala, for windward Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

SAIL TODAY.

Schr. Kimo, Freeman, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 12 noon.
Schr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
Schr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kailua ports, at 5 p. m.
Schr. Ellipse, for Molokai, Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p. m.

NEXT MAIL FROM COAST.

Feb. 11—S. S. Hongkong Maru from San Francisco.

NEXT MAIL TO VANCOUVER.

Feb. 11—S. S. Aorangi.

NEXT MAIL FROM COLONIES.

Feb. 11—S. S. Aorangi.

NEXT MAIL TO COAST.

Feb. 14—S. S. Nippon Maru for San Francisco.

BORN.

SINGLEHURST—In this city, Feb. 8, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Singlehurst, a son.

FERNANDES—In this city, Feb. 6, 1903, to the wife of Joseph Fernandes, a daughter.

Shipping Notes.

The schooner Churchill, being freed from seizure, sailed yesterday for Puget Sound.

The ship Louisiana and the bark George Curtis are unloading coal at railway wharves.

The bark Roderick Dhu, Captain Ingalls, reached Hilo on Thursday, thirteen days from San Francisco.

The Inter-Island steamer Ke Au Hou was filling up the bark Albert with sugar yesterday—as much as she could.

The barkentine Coronado and the ship Clarence S. Bement are taking on sugar at the railroad wharf as fast as it can be loaded into them.

The barkentine John Palmer is getting rid of her coal cargo at the railroad wharf, and close to her the Gerard C. Tobey is taking in sugar.

C. D. Stone was a passenger for San Francisco on the barkentine Kikikita, sailing yesterday. He goes to Chicago, and while there will settle an estate that he is interested in.

The American-Hawaiian freighter Nebraska, booked to sail for San Francisco at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, was delayed in starting and did not get away from her dock until three.

The four-masted schooner R. C. Slade, Captain Bonerud, reached port yesterday, twenty-five days from Gray's Harbor, with 854,000 feet of lumber on board.

The steamer J. A. Cummins departed yesterday for Waimanalo.

The ship Kailua, in the inter-island trade, arrived yesterday morning.

The British ship Kilmara is on a run from Tacoma with grain for Japan.

Schooner Henry H. Hall is discharging her coal cargo at the Wilder wharf.

The bark W. B. Flint departed from Makaweli Saturday with 20,000 bags of sugar.

The schooner Okanagan will probably sail for the Sound in ballast sometime today.

The bark Wrester is at Kilauea and had 12,000 bags of sugar loaded in when the W. B. Flint left for Honolulu.

SWEAT BAND FOR NOOSE

Porto Rican Tries to Strangle Himself.

Threatening to shoot the judge, crying for some one to put a bullet into himself, and bawling like a baby, a Porto Rican vagrant, known as Fauto among his countrymen, was taken from the police court room yesterday and placed amongst other offenders against law in the jail yard. As the Porto Rican, hardly more than 19 years of age, passed through the cell corridor, he surreptitiously tore the sweat-band out of his felt hat and when he thought he was alone put it about his neck and endeavored to choke the breath out of his body. The attempt was unsuccessful, and as a result handcuffs were clapped upon his wrists and he spent the remainder of the afternoon in the jail yard, alternately crying and cursing.

It was a bad day for Porto Rican vagrants in Judge Wilcox's court. Every one who appeared before the magistrate received a stiff sentence of six months at hard labor in Oahu prison. The sentence struck terror in the Porto Rican spectators in the court room, and the probabilities are that in the next few days the Kakaako loafers will make a show of getting some work to do. Each one has been in prison before, either for vagrancy or stealing, or both.

Fauto, Santiago and Jacinto Selch had no attorney, and there was little need for one. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth testified to having arrested the defendants in Kakaako, after having had men on the watch of their movements for nearly two weeks. During that time none of the Porto Ricans had done a stroke of work. One made a show of being employed by carrying a bootblack's box around with him.

It was shown in court that there is a sort of padrone system employed in Kakaako among the loafing Porto Ricans. One Antonio, who conducts a cheap restaurant in the purlieu of Kakaako, supplies them with crude bootblack boxes, brushes, and blacking or polish, and sends them out to work; at least the "bootblacks" say so. More than a score of Porto Ricans, able bodied enough to do plantation work, are thus supplied with bootblackening outfits, and when arrested invariably advance the plea that they are trying to earn a living by polishing shoes, and refer the police to Antonio. Antonio sat in the court room yesterday and smiled acquiescence to the statements made by two of the Porto Ricans that they were in his employ. Judge Wilcox took no stock in these statements, and paid his respects to Antonio in brusque language. He stated that carrying a bootblack's box around the streets did not signify that they were earning a living, and he doubted that any tried to make money in this way.

"You fellows have got to get work," said he, "honest work. If the police find you are not trying to get it, the court can supply it for you; hard labor, too. I find you all guilty, and sentence you to six months' imprisonment at hard labor."

Jacinto Selch had endeavored to procure \$10 from the wife of Ah On, the Chinese police officer. Ah On stated in court that the man came to his house with two others and demanded \$10, which was refused, and when the man became too persistent he put him under arrest. The deputy sheriff stated that the matter was a peculiar one. Some months ago Ah On found the Porto Rican lying in a street, with a half starved baby clinging to him. He got the man up and took the child to his home. Later, he offered to adopt the baby, to which the father consented, and adoption papers were made out and the transaction sealed in Judge Humphreys' court. The father was given assistance by Ah On. Recently the father became importunate, and demanded the child back. Not getting the baby, he has demanded money, which Ah On has refused to give.

During the trial, the Deputy Sheriff asked Selch if he had not stolen two watches since leaving prison and given one to a Porto Rican named Pacheco. Selch denied this, but the Deputy Sheriff sent an officer to find Pacheco. He was found and they demanded the watch. Pacheco denied having a timepiece, but was put under arrest and booked for investigation. While en route to the police station Pacheco endeavored to get rid of a watch which he carried with him, the description of which was in the possession of the Deputy Sheriff. Pacheco will answer to the court this morning.

When the sentences were finally given by Judge Wilcox, Fauto broke out in a wild denunciation of the judge and the police, alternately threatening to kill the judge, a police spy named Joe, and then asked the judge to shoot him. The fellow became so enraged that he was sent down below at once, where he made the effort to strangle himself.

It is to be used in connection with the dredger work.

The bark Makaweli which left the anchorage off Honolulu for Kailua on Thursday did not arrive at her destination until Saturday, being delayed by heavy weather.

The Canadian-Australian steamer Aorangi is due to arrive tomorrow from Sydney, via Brisbane and Suva, and will probably depart the same day for Victoria and Vancouver.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM has an enviable reputation as a cure for rheumatism. Abundant testimony is at hand to show its wonderful efficacy in curing this painful and treacherous ailment. Pain is the most common and is accompanied by a steady pain for aching, bruising, burning and swelling. The application gives relief. Try it. All druggists and grocers. Chamberlain, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, and U.

FULLERTON

MAKES VERY QUICK TRIP

Fourth Cargo of Jacob Coerper No Fuel Oil Is Brought.

The oil barkentine Fullerton, Captain McDonald, arrived off Molokai on Wednesday last, and anchored at Kihel on Friday. She had made the run from the coast in fifteen and a half days, despite the bad weather that has been prevalent on the North Pacific more or less for a month past. It took the barkentine just forty-eight hours to pump the oil out of her big tanks, and she cleared for Ventura on Tuesday morning. This is the fourth trip of the Fullerton, two of the cargoes having gone to Kailua and two to Kihel. The barkentine was built by the Union Oil Company, especially for the oil carrying trade to the islands, and is the first of a fleet of similar vessels, which it is expected to have ready for the trade within the year. There is a big demand for fuel oil here, and this is looked for to increase largely as more and more of the Pacific Ocean steamers are changed into oil burners. Already there are several great tanks in place for the storage of oil at Lihuli, and more are being built as fast as the men can put the plates in place and rivet them.

As the last trip of the Fullerton, the Maui paper tells this story: "Captain McDonald says that on leaving San Francisco his ship was accompanied by a flock of sea gulls that followed her two-thirds of the way to the islands, when all returned save one old gray fellow apparently of more adventurous turn than the others. This gull left the Fullerton off Molokai, and all day Friday he hovered over the Maui beach between Wailuku and Kailua. Clearly he did not like the country, for he took his bearings on Friday, and flying across the island rejoined the Fullerton and went back to the coast with her when she sailed."

It is a rather peculiar thing, in the light of this incident, that there should be no sea gulls around these islands. The gull is a bird that hugs the coast pretty closely, to be sure, but once here the environment would seem to be of a kind that would suit him, down to the water.

Passengers Booked

The following passengers have booked for Maui, per steamer Claudine: O. W. Atwood, A. Berg, S. T. Alexander, W. M. Alexander, Mrs. Josepha and three children, Rev. J. K. Josepha, Mrs. J. K. Hannua, H. W. Halling, Miss Reuter, Mrs. N. Mackenzie and two children, W. G. Scott, W. H. Cornwell and wife.

For Molokai: C. B. Wilson, J. H. Wilson.
For Maui and Hawaii ports per steamer Kimo: Miss Edwards, Miss May, A. W. Higgins, P. C. Buzzell, S. F. Prescott, Mrs. De Mott, Mrs. George Stratemeyer, F. S. Munell, P. M. Pond, A. L. Louison, G. W. R. King, Charles Sule and wife, C. F. Eggert, H. Fuggy, W. B. Lloyd, S. S. Halpo, J. R. Maclean, C. L. Merriam.

The steamer Nona arrived yesterday from Hawaii and had fair weather along the Hamakua coast. The purser reports that the Mauna Loa had 435 bags sugar aboard. He also reports the following sugar on Hawaii: P. S. M., 1180 bags; H. S. Co., 550 bags; H. A. Co., 18,000 bags; a total of 24,880.

The bark Albert may sail for San Francisco tomorrow with a cargo of sugar. Yesterday a large number of sacks were taken into the Albert's hold from the steamer W. G. Hall, which arrived Sunday from Kailua.

GENERAL URIBE DIES BY HIS OWN HAND IN COLON

ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 8.—General Rafael Uribe Uribe, the revolutionary general who was captured last October thus ending the Colombian revolution, committed suicide here today. Since his capture he had been held as a prisoner by the Government.

Gen. Uribe Uribe was one of the most picturesque characters ever developed on the isthmus. He was only forty years old, tall, athletic and unsmiling.

Uribe Uribe was born up in the mountains of Antiochia, in the interior of Colombia and on the crest of the Andes. Gen. Uribe Uribe has been a factor in every revolution since 1876 in Colombia.

He was a rebel at sixteen and has been fighting most of the time since.

At the outbreak of the revolution in 1885 Uribe joined the Liberal ranks, and as the commander of a division, took part in the disastrous battle of Tribuna.

When the revolution of 1895 broke out Uribe at once cast his lot with the Liberals, was defeated, captured, escaped and took part in thrilling adventures.

As a prisoner of war he was confined for six months at Cartagena. From there he was taken to Bogota to be tried for high treason, but before the date set for the trial he was amnestied, together with all other political prisoners in Colombia.

The revolutionary standard was raised anew in 1899 at Bucaramanga. Uribe was proclaimed the Liberal leader. Retreat followed disaster after disaster, until Uribe's dwindling forces were utterly dispersed on August 10 in the crushing defeat of Zapatoa. With but three followers Uribe made his way to the coast, traversing the enemy's lines under cover of night.

In September, 1900, Uribe resumed the offensive with thirty followers, all told, but met with continued disaster. Sinews of war for another campaign were raised by Uribe Uribe in New York early in 1901, but like the preceding ones it ended disastrously late last year.

KONA-KAU RAILROAD

IS SOLD

Longer Is a Factor.

By an agreement reached yesterday afternoon the Kona-Kau railroad company passed from the control of Jacob Coerper and his associates into the hands of President Wilson, of the contracting firm of Wilson, Lyons & Company of San Francisco. With the railroad concerns there went also all the affiliated interests, including the holdings of Coerper in the Kona Sugar Company and the law suits in which his name has been used.

The intention of the new owner of the franchise and the rights of way, the terminal facilities and other valuable including surveys and maps, is to proceed to San Francisco as soon as the company is fully reorganized, and there incorporate a construction company which will build the road, taking over all the securities which now come into Mr. Wilson's hands, and through it secure the money necessary for the work which will fill in the coming two years for the men in control.

Of the stock of the Kona-Kau railroad \$2,720,000 passes into the name of the new owner. Of the original issue of \$3,000,000, \$280,000 worth has been used in the promotion and preliminary expenses. Of the proceeds of this much has gone to advertise the Kona district and again considerable amounts for the securing of the valuable services of men who will have a considerable time to wait until there is any trackage for them to assume control of in their services for the company. Mr. Coerper has been indefatigable in his work of making known the advantages of the Kona district and extensive advertisements have been made in the East of the values of the farming lands to be had there.

It is understood that the consideration exceeds \$500,000 in various forms and that the transfer is absolute, so that Mr. Coerper ceases with the signing of the contract, to have any connection whatever with the railroad line or any of the affiliated industries.

Mr. Wilson said last evening that he had no doubt at all as to the future, as he knew that the funds for the construction of the line were to be had in San Francisco and that he would be able to organize the construction company once he placed the proposition before his friends. As to the time of the commencement of the work of actual construction, he said it might be within ninety days, though he would not set any date at all. The matter of labor, he said, would not embarrass the company, as there are at least 1,000 men in Kona who would be glad to work on the road, and probably as many more here in Honolulu who would go out of town for this kind of work, but who would not go to a plantation.

As to the reorganization of the company the men who are to fill the directorate have not been consulted, and there is nothing known as to the make up of the board, though it is understood that Gardner K. Wilder, who has been identified with the enterprise for so long, may continue in the executive branch.

Mr. Wilson said that he could not consider as yet the future of the Kona plantation as it was in litigation and what might become of the estate was a matter of pure conjecture.

The bark Albert may sail for San Francisco tomorrow with a cargo of sugar. Yesterday a large number of sacks were taken into the Albert's hold from the steamer W. G. Hall, which arrived Sunday from Kailua.

YOU wouldn't hesitate to pay \$100 to a doctor who would guarantee to cure you of Liver or Kidney Trouble, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, or remove dreads of Scrofulous humor from your system. Then why should you hesitate to pay \$1.00 for a bottle of Kickapoo Indian Sagwa when it is guaranteed to cure or money refunded? You run no risk of loss, your chances of gain are practically certain. Why hesitate longer? Go to your druggist today.

KICKAPOO SAGWA
NATURE'S OWN BLOOD PURIFIER
"I was troubled with weak eyes which alarmed me so that I went to a physician. He said my trouble was due to Scrofula and gave me something which I took 3 months without much relief. I then began taking Kickapoo Indian Sagwa and in a few days felt a marked change for the better. Five bottles drove the Scrofula entirely out of my system, cleansed and purified my blood and restored my eyes to a normal condition."—Miss Josie Colgan, Treasurer Good Templars, 824 E-18th St., Kansas City, Mo.

COBURN DRUG CO. DISTRIBUTORS

INDICTED KIDNAPPERS

Both Chiltons to Go Before a Jury.

The grand jury made a partial report to Judge De Bolt yesterday morning, returning fourteen indictments. The trial of one of the cases, that of Roger James, charged with burglary in the second degree, was commenced immediately, so nearly at a close is the work of the old criminal calendar.

Among the fourteen indictments were two against Harry B. Chilton and Charles B. Chilton, respectively. The first is charged with child stealing, and his father is indicted on a charge of harboring a stolen child. Chilton is the youth who is said to have kept fourteen-year-old Margaret Place locked up in a cellar under his father's house for over a week. The younger Chilton was arraigned in court yesterday morning, but reserved his plea. His father had not been arrested in time for arraignment yesterday.

BOND OF SOLDIERS RAISED.

A. Bales, H. O. Carlton, and T. Walton were indicted jointly on the charge of burglarizing Chief Justice Frear's House on Tantalus. One of the men is out on bail, and the other two were arraigned before Judge De Bolt yesterday afternoon, still arrayed in the Uniform of the United States artilleryman. Carlton is out on bail of \$150, fixed by the lower court, and Attorney Thompson asked that the bail for the other two defendants be placed at the same amount. Judge De Bolt said that he would not consent to a bond for that small amount, as the men were liable to an imprisonment for twenty years if convicted. He fixed the bond at \$500, and stated that this was very reasonable.

OTHER INDICTMENTS.

Roger James was indicted for burglary in the second degree, having entered a Jap's house and stolen various property therefrom, according to the indictment. The trial of the case was started immediately, but was continued, owing to the absence of witnesses, and the jury was discharged.

Tin Soon was indicted for the theft of a graphophone and music from the Boys' Brigade School.

J. Hollis is indicted for assault with a dangerous weapon upon Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. Stock is also alleged to have committed an assault with a weapon.

The remaining indictments are for larceny in the second degree, in each case a horse and mule having been stolen. The defendants are E. Marks, A. Fernandez, I. Graga, H. C. Blanche, and Frank Caldero.

HONDA GUILTY OF SWEARING.

Honda was found guilty of profanity by a jury yesterday, and sentenced by Judge De Bolt to thirty days in prison. His attorney, S. F. Chillingworth, moved for a non-suit on the ground that there was no sworn complaint, but it was shown that there had been one and the motion was denied.

Honda was fined by Judge Wilcox recently for abusing a Japanese woman, and after he had paid the fine repeated the operation. Attorney General Andrews stated that the defendant had no respect for the courts, and asked that he be sent to prison. The court sentenced the defendant to prison for thirty days, which was the punishment imposed by Judge Wilcox.

THREE MONTHS FOR BRUTE.

A. Benovitz was found guilty of assault and battery upon a deaf and dumb boy by a jury yesterday, and Judge De Bolt sentenced him to prison for three months. The defendant is alleged to have hung the helpless boy with a rope around the neck until he fainted. The prosecuting witness was in court, but there being no interpreter acquainted with the sign language he could not testify.

COURT NOTES.

A note prosequi was entered in the case of M. Souza, charged with assault and battery.

A note prosequi was also entered in the case of J. K. Mokuama, charged with assault and battery.

Sentence was suspended in the case of P. Ahi, who pleaded guilty to selling liquor without a license.

INCOME TAX MUST BE PAID

So Says Court of Appeals Decision.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 9.—To J. J. Dunne, Honolulu: Peacock decree confirmed. Gilbert, judge, wrote the decision. Opinion in other cases later.

The above cablegram, received by Assistant United States Attorney Dunne yesterday, brought the news that the decision of Judge Este's in the income tax had been affirmed by the San Francisco court of appeals, and tax payers who have been delaying settlement with Collector Pratt will now have to pay their income tax with the added penalty.

The cases in which there has been no decision, and which it was thought would also be decided yesterday, are those of the Honolulu Plantation Company and the Primo Beer case. Mr. Dunne stated yesterday that, as a rule, all opinions were handed down by the court of appeals on the opening of the term, and he could not account for the delay in these two cases.

The title of the income tax case is W. C. Peacock, et al., vs. W. H. Wright, treasurer, and J. W. Pratt, assessor. The suit was instituted by about forty tax payers in the United States court. They asked for an injunction to restrain Treasurer Wright and Collector Pratt from collecting their income tax, alleging that it was unconstitutional and void. The matter was decided upon demurrer in Judge Este's court. The Territory, which was represented by J. W. Gathart and A. G. Robertson, demurred on the ground that there could be no combination of plaintiffs in this case, and that each plaintiff had a complete and adequate remedy at law.

Judge Este sustained the demurrer, without going into the question of the constitutionality of the income tax law. He held that even if the act complained of was unconstitutional, he could not interfere. In his decision, the court stated:

"The passage of the act complained of was undoubtedly within the legislative power, subject to the constitutional and Congressional restrictions referred to."

"This being clear, it alone remains for me to consider whether this court, acting as a court of chancery, has the power or jurisdiction to enjoin the collection of this Territorial tax, which was regularly levied under an act of the Territorial legislature, while acting within the general powers granted by Congress. Can this be done, even if such act is unconstitutional and void? I do not think it can. It certainly cannot be done if there is an adequate remedy at law; and it seems clear to the court that in this case there is a complete and adequate remedy at law."

One of the questions before the court was as to the right of the complainants to act jointly, in order to avoid a multiplicity of suits, and Judge Este ruled against them.

The question of constitutionality was not taken into consideration at all by the court, and the attorneys here are doubtful as to whether the appeal court passed on the question. The sustaining of Judge Este's will have the effect of compelling the immediate payment of the outstanding tax, which is quite large. Colonel Fitch, who represented the complaining taxpayers, said yesterday that the case would not be carried further. He thought it possible, however, that some of the taxpayers might sue to recover their tax, and in this way test the law. He suggested that the court of appeals may have sustained Judge Este's rulings, and yet decided that the act was unconstitutional, though he did not have much hope of this.

The income tax law was held to be constitutional by the Hawaiian Supreme Court last year, and that decision will still stand as law.

Mail From Coast.

The Jap liner Hongkong Maru is due to arrive here tomorrow evening from San Francisco, having sailed on February 8 at 1 p. m.